

JPRS-EER-86-078

22 MAY 1986

East Europe Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

22 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- Hungarian Economic Development Reviewed by Romanian Reporter
(Crina Sirbu; ROMANIA LIBERA, 8 Feb 86)..... 1

- Briefs
Yugoslav-Soviet Trade Agreement 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- Combines' Economic Contribution, Achievements Lauded
(Fritz Haberland, Walter Maeder; EINHEIT, No 3, Mar 86)..... 5

- Automation Experts Assess Efficiency of CAD/CAM Application
(WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 11, Nov 85)..... 12

POLAND

- Party Involvement in Economic Affairs Discussed
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 5-6 Apr 86)..... 22

- Maritime Industry Problems Continue
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 7 Apr 86)..... 23

- Briefs
Soviet 'Dry Port' Transshipment 25

YUGOSLAVIA

Briefs

Socialized Small Business	26
Debt Repayments	26
Agricultural Lag	26
Electric Power Production	27
Bosnian Job Loan Surpassed	27
Bosnia To Increase Private Workers	27

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ CC Report to Congress (RUDE PRAVO, 27 Mar 86).....	29
--	----

HUNGARY

New Press Law To Aid Information Flow (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 21 Mar 86).....	83
Law Satisfies Helsinki Accords	83
Editor, Party Functionary Speak	84
Security Measures for Computer Systems Handling Classified Material (MAGYAR KOZLONY, No 5, 1981).....	93
Political Commentary Expressed in Cartoons (LUDAS MATYI, 5 Mar 86).....	105

POLAND

Provincial Committee Plenum Sessions (TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates).....	107
Konin PZPR-ZSL Joint Session	107
Radom Focus on Agriculture, by Mieczyslaw Kaca	108
Sieradz Plenum on Youth, by Jan A. Kraszewski	109
Education Issues Raised in Wloclawek, by Marek Badtke	111
Zamosc Plenum on Personnel Policy, by Marian Zacharczuk	112
'Moral Renewal' Viewed in Przemyśl, by Ryszard Zatorski	113
Lublin on Party Activity in Factories	113

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Plzen Gets New TV Transmitter (RUDE PRAVO, 18 Mar 86).....	115
---	-----

Increase in Foreign Travel Noted (RUDE PRAVO, 18 Mar 86).....	116
Article Complains of Lack of Smoking Prohibitions (HALO SOBOTA, 5 Apr 86).....	117

/6539

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED BY ROMANIAN REPORTER

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 8 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Crina Sirbu: "Signs of the New"]

[Text] An unplanned meeting in Szentendre and a question: "Did you have an opportunity to see signs of something new, of new developments?" The question did not surprise me since it came in a Sunday setting, in a place strewn with museums, a picturesque place near the capital with exaggerated colors due to an exuberant sun, a sun in flagrant contradiction with the calendar, with the rigors of the season. The question, which apparently befit the occasion, by the Secretary of State Banyasz Reszo, the chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, came naturally from the moment that I first declared I would revisit these places, this neighboring country, Budapest, after exactly a decade.

Now in Budapest, but not only here, the conventional impression at first glance would certainly be irrelevant, tempting one, in fact, to recognize many images known already for a long time and, thus, to redefine the landscape marked with the elegance of the old Danube, in step with one's memory. For, obviously, you will again find the imposing Chain Bridge; you will find, on the other hand, the always famous Bastion of the Fishermen and, on the other, the continually impressive Parliament building. And, obviously, you will find the wide boulevards guarded by massive buildings; you will also find the old metro that, despite its "fin de siecle" character, did not capitulate but maintained itself in the ambience of urban traffic, the intensity of which could test the skill of the best of drivers. But gradually in the day to day hubbub, in the streets throbbing with life, the eye gets used to discovering arguments justifying the statement that the times, these Socialist times, have proposed to complement the existence of this city on the shores of the Danube with attributes that plead for the modern, for the beautiful, for development.

Thus signs of the new, of new developments? In light of a sustained program of construction, new residences, industrial and socio-cultural buildings, commercial centers and hotels have appeared or are being planned. Concrete, glass, prefabricates. Increased attention to architectonic styles so as not to appear discordant with the surrounding view. Thanks to the obliging and helpful proprietors of the newspaper MAGYAR HIRLAP, I learned several of the steps

undertaken. For example, in the mid 1960's prefab technology came to Hungary, allowing the construction industry to eliminate periods of stagnation and inactivity during the cold season and to work the whole year through, thus accelerating, in particular, new housing starts. The dearth of housing was and is the number 1 problem in the capital; since the liberation 450,000 apartments have been built here. But these have tended toward a certain monotony. Therefore architects, sociologists, writers and psychologists have begun to push for an orientation that would reduce alienation and the disappearance of an esthetic sense. That is why, according to the vice chairman of the Budapest city council, Janos Penczs, the policy now for new buildings is for large assemblages, embellishment through volume techniques, green space and respect for both quantitative and qualitative desires as well as urban exigencies by obtaining a greater harmony in the city's geography through comfort and balanced development. Even the exteriors of some factories, in accordance with their function, are viewed from this angle, the idea being to contribute to the advantageous isolation of the principal thoroughfares in the industrial quarters. Thus here, as in the center of Bucharest (whose population has doubled in the last 4 years), traffic looks, to the city fathers, like a permanent question mark. That explains the appearance of a new metro, inaugurated in 1972. Rapid and efficient, its lines will be extended in the coming years. It thus follows that other investments of varying profiles will be added, which, when taken together, have the task of specifying the future economic characteristics of the capital.

It is also natural that the plans of the city fathers take cognizance of the fact that a fifth of the country's population lives in the capital and an important part of the industrial production is concentrated in Budapest. That certainly causes great problems. It should be recalled, for example, that in the problem of residences--considered for the future, too, as I have said, to be an essential problem--a policy is being followed of modern progressive urbanization and of peripheral zones where old buildings are on the way out to make way for the new. Those efforts are justified not only by the creation of architectonic ties between already existing buildings and those quarters now under construction or that will be constructed, but also by consolidation of economic and administrative ties to make the city pulsate uniformly. Thus in this ensemble of considerations another factor, equally significant, that the municipality has constantly in view, are the 3,000 economic units in Budapest in which 22-24 percent of the country's industrial production is realized. For a balanced evolution it is proposed that in the future the industrial development of the capital acquire an intensive but selective character, which means the preferential preservation and extension of some sectors in particular; for example, telecommunications, mechanical construction and the so-called prefabrication industries.

Undoubtedly all of these are also components of a strategy that aims at the economic and social development of the country in general in the framework of the new 5-year plan that debuted this year, proposing, as expected, hard priorities. Some details? I signed in at the National Planning Office, an institution the seat of which also recently introduced one of those modern accents into the very heart of the capital. The chief of the long-term planning section, Illes Janos, went right to the defining characteristics of the forecasts for 1986 and the out years--the wish that there be concordance

between continuity and change and the desire to establish a basis for durable growth of the Hungarian economy in this second half of the decade of the 1980's. As such, in accordance with the directives of the 14th Hungarian Socialist Party Congress, the first order of business for economic policy is the extension of intensive development to all levels of the production process. High commandments: increasing the capacity of the economy to realize benefits; better adaptation to specific internal conditions as well as to external market demands, in the scope of which an acceleration of change is considered necessary in the structure of production; and a greater, more rational application of our own resources. In this context the fundamental requirement is the raising of product quality to the international level in step with technical progress.

The interesting conversation at the National Planning Office certainly demonstrated numerous concerns for the immediate future and for the long-term--aspects having to do with the rate of economic growth and the improvement of the balance of trade to reduce foreign debt emerging as a point of reference, and contemporary interdependences, by virtue of which a permanent desideratum is the strengthening of economic ties with the socialist countries and the industrialized countries. These ties, the man indicated, have shown significant results in recent years, and it is anticipated that they can reach new levels. Illes Janos indicated particular interest in collaboration with neighboring countries, among them Romania, starting from the existence of several possibilities that could be more widely explored and fruitful. The economic potential of those two countries, Romania and Hungary, he indicated, offer conclusive data in that direction.

They are data that have just recently received new confirmation, providing substance to the new long-term government accord on the reciprocal exchange of goods and payments between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Hungary for the period 1986-1990, an accord that calls for significant growth in bilateral supplies of products in the next 5-year period. Thus there are provisions that, as I mentioned and as the Hungarian minister of foreign trade, Veress Peter, declared at the signing of the document, reflect a common interest that can foreshadow steps forward on the road to mutually beneficial collaboration.

9794/12851
CSO: 2700/115

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT --Moscow, 4 Apr (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia and the USSR are to continue their economic and technical cooperation in the construction of 21 industrial facilities in the Yugoslav electricity and chemical industries, coal mining, and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. A protocol was signed today which extends the 1981 agreement between the two countries in this area until the end of 1990. The protocol was signed by Vuk Ognjanovic, deputy federal secretary for finance, and Aleksandr Kachanov, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The protocol envisages that the value of this Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation in the coming 5-year period should be increased from 450 million to 500 million clearing dollars, which Yugoslavia will utilize according to the present credit terms. Yugoslav industrial facilities whose construction will be financed from these funds include, among others, the 300 megawatt Ugljevik thermoelectric power station, for which the Soviet engineering industry is already supplying equipment; the Tuzla-B thermoelectric power station, for which the plan and technical documentation is being drawn up; and the new Ugljevik-Istok coalmine, whose annual production will amount to 1.8 million tons. /Text/ /Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 4 Apr 86 LD/ 12228

CSO: 2800/238

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

COMBINES' ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION, ACHIEVEMENTS LAUDED

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 41 No 3, Mar 86 (signed to press 12 Feb 86)
pp 208-213

[Article by Prof Dr Fritz Haberland, department head at the SED Central Committee's Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management, and Prof Dr Walter Maeder, deputy department head at the same institute: "An Inexhaustible Source of Growth"]

[Text] Last year the working people in all sectors of the GDR national economy produced unprecedented results in the effort to implement the policy designed to further the welfare of our nation. Reflecting creative work, these results represent an important contribution to the strengthening of Socialism and the safeguarding of peace.

Whereas the bourgeois point of view recognizes creative faculties only in a so-called elite, our world-outlook proceeds from the assumption that while no two people are alike in regard to creative potential, all working people are capable of creative achievements and that under Socialism--under the direction of the Marxist-Leninist Party--such achievements are systematically encouraged and tapped for the benefit of all people. Ultimately, living labor, above all the working people's intellectual potential, is the mainspring of economic growth. It is and remains the "vital, constructive flame" of production, particularly under the conditions created by the scientific-technological revolution. This is why Comrade Erich Honecker emphasized the fact "that every new demand in the field of production is first of all a demand on the people As the objectives come to be more exacting, it becomes increasingly important that more and more workers, engineers, and scientists assume responsibility for accomplishing these objectives and totally commit themselves to this task." (Footnote 1: Erich Honecker, "Zu aktuellen Fragen der Innen- und Aussenpolitik. Reden und Aufsätze" [Current Problems of Domestic and Foreign Policy. Speeches and Articles], Vol 8, Berlin, 1983, p 489.)

The premise of Marxist thought--that man is the main productive force, the creator of all values--was the cornerstone of the CEMA states' complex program concerning scientific-technical progress up to the year 2000. This program regards man as the crucial factor underlying all changes. The exacting objectives confront the working people's creativity with the unprecedented challenge to gain new insights, develop new ideas and work out

new solutions. This applies as much to products, processes and technologies as to revolutionizing scientific-technical solutions that open up new horizons for mankind.

New Essentials in Our Society

"Whatever possibilities the latest scientific findings hold out, the extent to which these possibilities are turned to account depends primarily on the working people's commitment, inventiveness, qualifications, and experience." (Footnote 2: Erich Honecker, "For the New Year, the Best Wishes for Peace, Happiness and Prosperity," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 31 Dec 85, p 1.) Consequently, qualifications and the politically inspired motivation to make a contribution are among the most important subjective prerequisites of creativity. The higher the level of general education and the greater the specialized knowledge (in terms of the latest research and development), the more promising the situation in regard to the innovation movement and creative activity. If such qualifications are combined with strong, performance-oriented and politically inspired motivation and with the requisite fighting spirit, creative activity is stimulated to such a degree that the superiority of the socialist system becomes evident.

As is well known, much has been done in our republic in regard to working people's training: 85 percent completed their vocational training, with approximately 21 percent graduating from a university or technical college. With this high level of training, we are in the lead in the international arena. In both vocational and advanced training, the latest scientific-technical results are taken into account. Computer training, for example, is offered at all educational institutions--ranging from polytechnical high schools to universities--with the object of facilitating the transition to computerized work stations. At the same time, new fields of training, e.g. information science, are being established.

Being both a prerequisite of rapid scientific-technological progress and a constituent element of personality development, continued education will remain part of man's entire life, enabling him to meet the growing demands and to hold his position in society. The objective here is to raise training standards--for university and technical college cadres as well as for skilled workers--"in accordance with the latest findings of advanced science" (Lenin).

The Creative Potential of the Combines

Considering it the mainspring of increased economic performance, the combines attach great importance to training and they have at their disposal a pool of superior intellectual talent. In the Berlin Electrical Installation Planning and Construction VEB, for example, every third worker is a university or technical college graduate. But the working people's creativity is not only the most important growth factor; it is also the only unlimited source of growth. Consequently, the key prerequisite of comprehensive production intensification is tapping this source through prudent political guidance in all sectors of the national economy and of social life. "The 'secret' behind the success of the intensification drive is attributable to the combines'

significant scientific research capacities which are closely linked to the economic cycles of this economic unit."(Footnote 3: "Remarks on the Preparations for the 11th SED Congress. From the Speech Delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker," in: "10th Tagung des ZK der SED" [Tenth Session of the SED Central Committee], Berlin, 1985, pp 31-32.)

Regarding innovations in the production process, the scientific-technical realm is of crucial importance. This is where the course is set for the combine's long-term production and efficiency development--in accordance with economic requirements and on the basis of the ultimate users' diverse needs which are studied in collaboration with the marketing/foreign trade sector. In these areas, the personal commitment of the general directors and plant managers is of great importance. It is precisely their personal involvement which can greatly stimulate the researchers' and developers' creative energy, risk-taking, and politically motivated activities.

Studies undertaken in combines and enterprises--as a result of which the commodity turnover has been considerably accelerated in the last few years--have produced important findings in regard to ways of developing creativity (coupled with the requisite fighting spirit) in the scientific-technical sector. It has been shown that a good economic effect and positive results in regard to production innovations have been produced by those combines and enterprises whose management--guided by the Party and in close collaboration with the trade union and the other social forces--attaches great importance to the researchers' and developers' political motivation to put forth a great creative effort. Success always depends on acceptance of personal responsibility--coupled with the fervent desire to produce first-class, internationally competitive results in one's own field. This type of basic attitude is the result of an interplay of various factors, the most important of which is the convincing political substantiation of economically significant scientific-technological objectives and tasks. It is for this reason that the general directors, plant managers and party secretaries bear so much personal responsibility. This responsibility is discharged in an exemplary fashion in combines such as the Jena Carl Zeiss VEB, the Schmalkalden Machine Tool Combine, and the Dresden Electrical Machine Building Combine; the research and development work of these combines is distinguished by a high degree of creativity.

This presupposes total clarity in regard to the standards of scientific-technological work. The excellent economic results produced in foreign markets by many enterprises--e.g. the Leipzig Kirov Works, the Eberswalde Crane Building Works, the Niesky railroad car builders, and Zeitz ZEMAG--were attained on account of the fact that in their planning and in pursuing the objectives stipulated in the task lists, these enterprises adhere to the highest international standards. The scientific-technological work performed here is consistently measured against the high quality and cost indicators of internationally successful products. As they work out--and periodically update--the refinement conceptions, the Science and Technology Plan, the task lists, and other decision-making and planning instruments, the managers of these enterprises see to it that the growing demands of the users, i.e. their domestic and foreign customers, are met on a continuing basis. In their management work, they aim to create conditions conducive to providing the

researchers and developers with solid knowledge reflecting the latest results of the scientific-technical revolution and with deep political insight in regard to economic requirements and their social effects. The general director of the Bitterfeld Chemical Combine amplified these findings by stating: "Moreover, my personal commitment forces me more closely to examine matters; it is a source of productive curiosity and thus of new ways of viewing the combine's scientific-technical progress." (Footnote 4: NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 16 Dec 85, p 3.)

It has been shown that a sense of achievement is an important part of the motivation toward high-level creative achievement. The researchers' and developers' pride and joy at the fact that their ideas assume material form in the production process and yield high returns (in foreign markets in particular) have proved to be a strong impulse toward creativity and initiative. Good results have been produced primarily by those enterprises and combines whose managers have exerted a strong influence on the creative process of producing new, original, and technically and economically superior ideas and solutions. (The following areas have turned out to be productive sources of new ideas: Determination of user needs; analysis of research and development results; patent studies; market and demand analyses; brainstorming conferences; customer service; participation in national and international conferences; reports by the field representatives; use value, cost and process analyses.) The task lists are also used for recording ideas that greatly exceed the current national and international level--otherwise the innovation would be obsolete the moment it is conceived. These managers proceed from the realization that it is primarily those products and processes that as a result of applications of key technologies represent qualitative innovations (i.e. surpass customary products) and are distinguished by a high degree of reliability, which are in great demand in foreign markets and meet the more and more exacting domestic requirements.

The sense of achievement experienced in connection with innovations in the production process can be "programmed," as it were, if the researcher and developer collaborates with other specialists and skilled workers in the production sector, with all of these people pooling their knowledge, skills and experience. This is why promotion of interdisciplinary cooperation--within the combines' research institutions, with institutions of the Academy of Sciences and of the universities and technical colleges, and with partner combines--is crucially important. A good example in this regard is the effort put forth by the experts of the TEXTIMA Combine: In close collaboration with their partners in the parent enterprise of the Schwarza "Wilhelm Pieck" Synthetic Fiber Combine, they succeeded in setting up a new type of high-speed spinning installation for the production of Dederon silk, the first test runs of which will begin shortly. This great scientific-technical achievement is the result of well-organized inter-disciplinary cooperation between the two combines--from conception to implementation.

To successfully upgrade the production process on the requisite scale and with the necessary effectiveness and quickly and flexibly to respond to the customers' wishes, it is imperative that the researchers and developers master and utilize the modern computer technology for solving their problems. This technology provides technical production preparation with a new foundation.

This results in a significant increase in the productivity and quality of scientific-technological work and in the work share invested in creative labor; it also produces considerable changes in the work performed by many designers, project planners and technologists--including working conditions such as the shift system. In the Berlin Automation Equipment Combine, for example, establishment of 128 CAD/CAM work stations--designed primarily to render the project planning work more efficient--has yielded working time savings of more than 500,000 engineering hours.

Appreciate Great Achievements

Another significant motivating factor in the combines' research and development departments is the desire for intra-plant, national, and international recognition of individual and collective creative achievements. Consequently, moral incentives and appreciation are of great importance and there are various ways of showing this appreciation--coupled directly or indirectly with material incentives.

Certain forms of appreciation--characterized by reliance on moral incentives--have proved particularly effective. In the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine, for example, "honorable tasks" are assigned by the general director to outstanding managers and staff members; coupled with effective material and moral incentives, these assignments are intended to help solve crucial scientific-technical problems. There are other forms of appreciation of great achievements in this combine, including various awards--e.g., the "Best Inventor" award (annual), the "General Director's Science Prize," the "Invention of Economic Significance" award--permission to publish and to participate in international scientific conferences (with due regard to observance of secrecy), mention of special individual or collective achievements in reports or in the press, entry in the honor roll of the bezirk or kreis [GDR administrative units] administration.

Strictly speaking, these forms of appreciation also comprise permission to participate in the combine's strategic decision-making process, in negotiations with leading firms, in pivotal work teams or scientific organs (in government commissions or in the Research Council), or in arrangements concerning reserve cadres and management trainees.

It goes without saying that in these fields, too, performance-oriented material incentives and appreciation are an important driving force. Consistent implementation of the socialist performance principle has a strong effect on people's motivation and work discipline--indispensable prerequisites of great creative achievements.

In the scientific-technical fields, systematic efforts are made to improve the effectiveness of socialist competition, of the innovation and efficiency movement, and of the young researchers' collectives. Along with various moral incentives, ample bonus funds are made available with the object of speedy accomplishment of priority tasks. In this array of performance-promoting activities, it is above all the project-related performance bonuses (ALZ) which have released strong impulses and creative capacities in science and technology. The experience gained in many combines and enterprises shows that

the ALZ are becoming an element characteristic of the performance-oriented salaries paid to those university and technical college cadres who work on economically significant research and development or project planning tasks based on certified task lists or project passes.

The incentive provided by the project-related performance bonus is oriented toward the final result. This incentive expands the range of performance-related differentiation. Through this form of material appreciation, it is possible to elicit high-level achievements that are technologically and economically superior even by international standards.

Since the ALZ has proved an important motivating factor in regard to creativity and initiative, in increasing number of combines and enterprises have begun--within the framework of the projected wage fund--to use it on a broader scale, primarily with the object of speedy introduction of the highly effective key technologies.

For the performance principle in science and technology to be consistently implemented, it is necessary that the appropriate managers--in close collaboration with the Party and trade union leaders--evaluate the work of the university and technical college graduates on a regular basis.

Good results in this field have been produced by the Berlin-Treptow "Friedrich Ebert" Electrical Equipment Works VEB. In this combine, evaluations are made on a regular basis to determine if the results, work performance, and capability of the individual researcher and developer meet the requirements of the task at hand. In personal talks conducted in an atmosphere of trust, appropriate conclusions are drawn and the requisite measures (e.g., systematic training) are initiated. Some of the combine's new products--such as the Module System 8000 and the EAW-Compact S 2000--which take into account the latest international advances, are evidence of the success of this consistent personnel work.

Prerequisites of a Creative Atmosphere

Creativity is promoted by a work atmosphere that draws forth new, original ideas and solutions and that induces every staff member to apply high standards to his or her work and of his own initiative to compare that work with the latest international advances. This type of work atmosphere is distinguished by the following characteristics:

--A progressive attitude toward new and novel ideas; encouragement of productive debates. This is the only way to produce many ideas, to "filter out" the economically most effective solutions on which the task lists have to be based;

--responsible application of high standards to one's own work; willingness to take risks and responsibility; comradely relations between the managers and their staff members; willingness to engage in interdisciplinary cooperation; openness to constructive criticism;

--delegation of responsibility--coupled with trust. The researchers and developers should always be made to feel that the general directors, plant managers, and party secretaries have an ear for their advances and setbacks in the ups and downs of creative work, that they have confidence in them and their capability, that they stand by them in complex situations (such as frequently arise in the breaking of new ground), and that they support them whenever they take calculable risks to attain a high degree of innovation;

--working conditions conducive to creativity; this includes availability of modern, efficient research equipment (including testing, measuring, process-simulating and data-processing equipment) as well as all the prerequisites of a high rate of equipment utilization.

As creativity is bound up with thought processes (above all problem solving) coupled with productive imagination, it can to some extent be trained and developed. It is imperative that such instruction be instituted at certain stages of the professional training. There are a number of successful programs in this regard, e.g., the KDT's [Chamber of Technology] "inventor schools" and the training courses conducted jointly by the GDR Building Academy and the Jena Carl Zeiss VEB. These courses combine independent study, instruction in problem-solving techniques, and work on exacting scientific-technological problems. Highly gifted young research scientists are tutored here by experienced, particularly successful inventors who teach them the "algorithm of invention." The success of these courses is evidenced by the fact that so far they have resulted in outstanding inventions and innovative solutions ready to be applied to the production process.

8760

CSO: 2300/283

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

AUTOMATION EXPERTS ASSESS EFFICIENCY OF CAD/CAM APPLICATION

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 33 No 11, Nov 85 pp 1704-12

[Report provided by Prof Franz Pleschak, Dr of Economics with the Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Economy. Original title of report: "Flexible Automation--Effectiveness"]

[Text] A joint scientific conference of the faculty for economics and management of the M. I. Kalinin Polytechnical Institute in Leningrad, the Institute for Organization and Management of the Technical University of Warsaw and the Section for Socialist Industrial Economy at the Technical University of Dresden took place in May 1985 at the Technical University of Dresden before four hundred participants. The theme of the conference was "Flexible Automation--Effectiveness." The theme of the conference consisted of focusing on effectiveness as a fundamental criterion for the efficiency of automation and pointing to experiences, ways and tasks by means of which the effectiveness potential can be fully translated into a real growth in effectiveness via the planning and design of flexible automated solutions. At the same time, the wide-ranging results of international research cooperation and of interdisciplinary cooperation at the Technical University of Dresden became evident.

In his keynote address, Prof. Dr. Heyde, director of the Section for Socialist Industrial Economy, emphasized that in the interest of comprehensive intensification, the realization of complex, flexible automated solutions is becoming increasingly important. As was emphasized at the seminar of the Central Committee of the SED with the general directors of the combines and the party organizations of the Central Committee in March 1985 in Leipzig, automated solutions must be looked for which make it possible to react in a flexible way to need-demands in a broad range of applications. The creation of automated production phases must be linked to automation in the technical preparation as well as in the planning and control of production. These are important prerequisites for moving ahead with the renewal of production, accompanied by a simultaneous shortening of delivery times, an increase in responsiveness and an improvement in the quality and efficiency of products. Research in the social sciences at the Technical University of Dresden will in the future be directed primarily at the problems and tasks involved in the preparation, development, introduction and application of complex, flexible

automated solutions. Interdisciplinary cooperation between social scientists, engineers and natural scientists is to be raised to a new level.

In the keynote address, which was entitled "Experiences and Tasks Involved in Increasing the Effectiveness of Flexible Automation in the Combines and Enterprises," Prof. Dr. Pleschak (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Engineering) first discussed ways in which the potential effectiveness of flexible automation can be utilized in more efficient ways. He asked that individual elements involved in the solution of complex automation be increasingly linked together in complex solutions, because multiple effects of economic utility can be transferred in a market-oriented way to greater product efficiency only as a result of an on-going improvement in the technical and economic level of the products as well as of the management and planning processes which prepare and carry out production. This leads to the conclusion that each partial solution should be consistently projected and designed as a component of future complex modifications. Workplace-related solutions must be gradually expanded into process-related and finally into completely automated operations. Based on the present status and the requirements of comprehensive intensification, the general orientation was towards a consistent reduction of the one-time costs for the preparation, development and implementation of automated solutions. It is necessary to develop the automated solutions primarily from available capital assets. These must be brought up to a higher level of automation by means of the central allocation of sub-assembly modernization and by the performance of streamlining measures--also with regard to the required software.

In the preparatory stages of automation, more attention must be paid to questions of effectiveness. The formulation and design of the national economic correlations and the ways in which the automation parameters are influenced in terms of effectiveness must especially be improved. The economic impact of automation on the entire reproduction process of the national economy and of the combines must be objectively quantified. Moreover, comparisons of alternatives must be more consistently carried out in the initial and long-range planning stages of automated solutions.

Pleschak devoted the second portion of his talk to economic and organizational aspects of the introduction and application of solutions for general computer-assisted work in the preparation of production (CAD/CAM solutions). Favorable prerequisites now exist for this, with the broad allocation of decentralized hardware technology that is oriented to the work station, progress in the scientific penetration of processes in construction, long-range planning, technology and manufacturing and the standardization of primary documentation. The beginning realization of complex flexible automated solutions underscores the need for computer-assisted work in the preparation of production. The development of CAD/CAM solutions requires profound basic planning. This involves decisions concerning:

- the objects of the development process, for which a CAD/CAM solution is to be developed,
- the processes which are to be integrated into the CAD/CAM solution (program structure),
- the structure of computer technology and peripheral devices,

-the effectiveness of the planned CAD/CAM solution.

Criteria for these decisions were formulated and design pointers for CAD/CAM solutions were derived.

In conclusion, Pleschak emphasized that the social scientists of the Technical University of Dresden will in the future continue to focus their research on the problems of flexible, complex automation as they relate to the social sciences, within the framework of interdisciplinary cooperation in the focal areas of "Complex Production Preparation" and "Management, Planning and Control of Automated Production."

In his speech entitled "Organizational and Economic Aspects in Determining the Social-Economic Benefits of Flexible Automation," Prof. Dr. Kozlovsky (M. I. Kalinin Polytechnical Institute, Leningrad) gave a description of flexible automated production (GAP). He stressed the following characteristics:

- operative, automatic adaptability of production to any type of product within the framework of a given nomenclature,
- the rapid adaptability of production to new products,
- the operative, automated adjustment of a process within given threshold values in the event of breakdowns in individual elements of a system,
- realization of a complete production cycle for components or products,
- realization of a multi-leveled, hierarchical automated control system.

According to Kozlovsky, the flexible automation of production is carried out in several successive stages:

1. The introduction of equipment with program control as well as individual manufacturing complexes for the automation of technological operations with the implementation of robots;
2. The introduction of automated transportation and storage systems which permit a coordinated interaction between the elements of flexible automated production within individual assembly lines and production segments, taking into consideration the changes in internal process environments;
3. Creation of an automatic management system that guarantees the coordinated work of individual, flexible automated assembly lines and production segments and the functions of the operative planning, supervision and control of this enterprise, taking into consideration the change in internal and external operating conditions;
4. Linkage between flexible automated production (GAP) and the automated system of technical production preparation (ASTPV) and the system of automated project preparation (SAPR); the complete integration of flexible automated production into all of the controllable external flows of material and information and the creation of an integrated system of automated production, which includes the major portion of production processes within a given enterprise.

The gradual realization of flexible automation is linked to the solution of specific organizational tasks which must be assigned to the individual stages.

In connection with a benefits analysis, Kozlovsky focused on the need to base the decision-making process concerning automation on its benefits to the national economy as a whole. Using examples of the freeing-up of manpower, the shortening of time requirements and the increase in quality, calculation formulas for this were given. But other factors which also must be included in the determination of the overall benefits include cost savings due to rhythmical and continuous production runs, extended periods of operation, the optimization of the temporal structure, of the flow of materials, energy and information and the shortening of run-through times.

Dr. Dworczyk (Technical University of Warsaw) focussed his talk, entitled "On the Problems of Preparing for the Implementation of Means of Automation for the Manufacturer and the User," on the tasks which must be taken up by means of a division of labor in the life cycle of means of automation. These include:

1. Needs assessment for the means of automation: analysis and prognosis of the scientific-technological development of automation and of the means of automation, assessment of domestic and export needs, formulation of a long-range development program;
2. Development of technical and economic lead times for the production and application of means of automation: formulation of the economic objectives, the technical concept, the requirements placed on production preparation, evaluation of the conditions of realization, effectiveness objectives for the application, preparation of the users;
3. Production preparation of the means of automation: technical production preparation, preparation of the basis of production, preparation of materials, preparation of cadres, preparation of cooperation, preparation and conclusion of economic contracts;
4. Manufacture of the means of automation: series production of components and sub-assembly units, modification in accordance with customer requirements in keeping with technical support, completion of the partial solutions for automated systems and installation;
5. Implementation preparation of the user as well as sales and service: implementation preparation of the user including development of the plan for the implementation of the measure, delivery of the means of automation, testing, securing the start-up, provision of spare parts, service, investigation of complaints, manpower training, management of the introductory process;
6. Utilization of automated solutions: on-going assistance and utilization, periodic analysis of effectiveness in the utilization and derivation measures for the perfecting of the solution;

7. Modernization or elimination of means of automation: preparation of general repairs and modernization, conversion, scrapping.

The entire life cycle, i.e., the introduction, maintenance and the later modernization of the means of automation, should be encompassed. The optimal combination of the accomplishments of central manufacturers of means of automation with the accomplishments of the streamlining measures of the combines is an important factor in effectiveness.

From the viewpoint of the introduction of automated solutions, the mastery of the complexity of all changes in the reproduction process was put forth as a task of management. In addition to the measures in production, the support areas (maintenance, transportation, equipment/tools/testing facilities, material requirements, production control) must be reorganized, the supply of information (program base, database, hardware) must be prepared, and political-ideological, technical-organizational, labor science, financial and material preparations are to be carried out in a coordinated fashion.

At the beginning of the discussion, Prof. Dr. Will and Dr. Stollberg (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Production Engineering and Machine Tools) described the main directions taken by the technological development for increasing the flexibility of automated solutions. They showed how the scope of the processes involved in automation is gradually being expanded by means of NC, CNC and DNC technology, machining centers, production cells and manufacturing techniques and how at the same time, along with the integration of computer and control technologies, flexibility is increasing. Special attention was paid to the effectiveness-oriented treatment of the relationship between the flexibility and the productivity of automated solutions. It is possible to tap numerous productivity reserves by means of constructive, technological and organizational measures. In the future, it will be possible to increase flexibility and productivity especially by the implementation of sensor technology. The future direction will be away from status-tracking and status-monitoring towards adaptive and later learning automatic-control processes.

Prof. Dr. Macher and Dr. Mielke (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Labor Sciences) based their comments on the assumption that the requirements in terms of labor science must be immediately applied to the planning of the preparation for automated operations. This is true for the evaluation of the automation-feasibility of functions, which depends on the cost intensity of manpower and on the actual utilization of working faculties, the long-range planning of working conditions, the formulation of operating figures for performance levels as well as the formulation of wage forms. These must be oriented towards a high degree of utilization of fixed assets. Flexible automated solutions involve a shift from predominantly individual to collective forms of work. This development opens up new sources for an increase in performance levels and in the development of the personality. Macher emphasized that collective forms of labor broaden the scope of action of workers and increase their independence within a larger framework. The individual becomes more responsible for his actions.

Graduate engineer-economist Haensel (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Economy) regards flexible automation as one of the tasks involved in improving the responsiveness of the combines. Flexible automation leads to shortening of the duration of the individual time elements, to an increase in inner-cyclical parallelism and in part to the elimination of individual time elements. Reaction times to need-demands can be shortened. In order to increase the ability to react, however, measures of flexible automation are always to be coupled with traditional solutions, with attention being paid to national economic priorities and to the given reproduction conditions. Haensel presented a catalogue of measures for increasing reaction capacity, from which measures for improving reaction capacity can be selected, on the basis of process analyses, future requirements, business conditions and economic evaluations.

Several contributions to the discussion were concerned with experiences that had to do with the management of projects in the area of flexible automation. Prof. Dr. Wagner (Technical University of Dresden, Institute for Socialist Economic Management) called for including these projects in the long-range refining plans, as well as preparing for them in close cooperation with product upgrading. In order to arrive at thorough-going solutions, plans should call for a high performance level of the streamlining measures. Actualization in the realization steps must not lead to cuts in the streamlined, over-all management. The plan-oriented inter-working of all participating areas in the combines and in the national economy must be reinforced on the part of management. This view was confirmed by graduate engineer Birke (orders manager in the Dresden VEB electrical engineering combine). A high degree of parallelism of product and technological development, the development of working tools, investment preparation and implementation, streamlining measures and software development for flexible solutions requires a complex production preparation. The experiences of successful management include: a clear description of the work tasks and the components and/or the products over a longer planning period, coordinated solution of technological and organizational tasks, inclusion of software tasks in implementation plans, implementation of the project in stages, organization of joint cooperation in keeping with the parallelism of the tasks. Prof. Dr. Kretzschmar (Technical University of Dresden, Institute for Industry) also underscored the need for uniform management of the various kinds of tasks that are involved in complex flexible automation. The object-relatedness of management will for this reason continue to develop. Depending on the expansion stages and internal and external conditions, however, there will be various solutions for the organization of management. Experiences related to the implementation of orders managers and their ranking in terms of managerial organization were discussed.

Dr. Zanger (VEB Robotron Project, Dresden) emphasized that the economizing of software development requires consistent work with specification sheets. In this process, preliminary data must be supplied which will ensure high quality standards, which is applications-oriented and oriented to the development process of software. Specification sheets must focus on questions of the effectiveness of software.

The idea of the effectiveness-oriented determination of automation parameters was also taken up by graduate engineer Strehle (orders manager in the VEB agricultural machines combine "Fortschritt," Neustadt). Using the example of a flexible production segment, he discussed decision-making questions involved in technical dimensioning, which have to be answered in keeping with economic criteria. Practical experience has shown that it is extremely difficult to separately demonstrate the effectiveness of partial solutions of complex projects. The determination of effectiveness must correspond to the complexity of the project.

Prof. Dr. Doerrer (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Marxism-Leninism) pointed to the following factors with regard to political leadership and management in the implementation of flexible automated solutions:

- basing the work of strategic planning on a political substructure,
- the joint cooperation of all components of the political organization under the leadership of the party organization, in order to deal with the complexity of political-ideological, technological, organizational and economic tasks,
- the further development of the qualitatively new position of the preparation phase for automated solutions.

Dr. Storz (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Vocational Pedagogics) spoke to the increasing impact of the education factor in the implementation of automation. In this, attention must be paid both to ways in which the existing educational potential can be utilized more effectively as well as to what new educational consequences are involved in mastery of automation. On the level of skilled workers and of masters, new training requirements are being necessitated by changing methods in the operation and supervision of machines and installations, by the integration of tasks of the preparation and safeguarding of production, by changes in the spectrum of maintenance tasks and by the growing importance of in-house streamlining measures.

A further focal point of the discussion concerned the problems of the determination and influencing of the effectiveness of flexible automation. Dr. Wiede (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Economy) based his remarks on the assumption that the determination of the benefits of complex solutions must be based on an analysis of the process changes that accompany automation. Process changes result from the implementation and utilization of automated solutions as compared to basic conditions and are expressed in altered process parameters, characteristics and qualities. These are linked to quite specific benefit elements, the quantification of which is the basis for the comprehensive proof of effectiveness. Wiede pointed to the essential process changes resulting from automation in the technical preparation of production, in the management, planning and organization of the reproduction process and in the manufacturing process. The benefit elements and their determining factors were described in detail for automation in production preparation. With regard to the increasing complexity of automation, the integrated character of measure-related effectiveness assessments and the linking of process analysis and design to the effectiveness-assessment were emphasized.

Dr. Makarov (M. I. Kalinin Polytechnical Institute, Leningrad) discussed ways in which the societal effects of complex automation can be systematized and described. The basic idea is to determine the economic effects of the improvement of the social characteristics of labor. Better working conditions lead to reductions in:

- the normative and real expenditure of working hours,
- the average annual loss in working hours,
- the premature departure of manpower from production,
- additional expenditures and costs.

This benefit is reflected in the freeing-up of manpower, the increase of production quantities per unit of production fund and in lowered costs and increased profits. The social improvements must be consciously formulated in the process of the preparation of automation.

Graduate engineer-economist Schmisch and graduate engineer-economist Scholze (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Economy) focused their attention on the possibilities of the economic evaluation of the flexibility of automated solutions. Distinguishing between potential, necessary and actual flexibility offers a good starting point for designing the solutions, for determining possible economic results and their real exploitation. Even though it is extremely difficult to describe in an isolated fashion the way in which increased flexibility influences effectiveness, nonetheless partial economic considerations are required for the identification of the most favorable ways in which flexibility can be increased. These must be linked to the ability of solutions to be simply and quickly applied to other work tasks and must include the one-time cost and benefits resulting from this. Several components of the increase in profits become effective only in the case of complex solutions.

A further group of topics was concerned with special questions related to flexible automation in the preparation and implementation of production. Dr. Krejcik (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Economy) developed a concept for developmental stages of computer and CRT-assisted work in production preparation, which would lead from partial to complete solutions. Typical benefit elements are associated with each development stage. Automation in production preparation requires long-range planning that includes hardware technology, software and databases, manpower qualification and organization. Dr. Gasiokiewicz and Dr. Trocki (Technical University of Warsaw) spoke to experiences relating to automation in technological reproduction preparation in mechanical engineering in the People's Republic of Poland. The demands placed on technological production preparation are derived from the specific production tasks. The possibilities of flexible automated production are fully utilized only in the automation of production preparation. With regard to this, the processes which can be formalized and described in applied languages must be identified, the most effective means of computer technology must be selected and the optimal organizational conditions for automation must be created. The present status of computer use in the technological preparation of the mechanical engineering industry of the PR Poland were made clear by means of numerous examples, such as the computer-assisted project planning of the configuration of machine

tools, the computer-assisted preparation of technical documents, the implementation of technological calculations and the creation of databases.

Graduate engineer-economist Baum (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Economy) described typical variants of computer-supported technological work stations in the GDR. The typical scope of tasks of computer-supported work as well as the resulting benefits were given for each variant.

Prof. Dr. Mueller (Wismar Engineering College) described the following features of flexible automated, integrated production segments:

- development of integration technology and organization, for example in the form of robotics, computer-assisted process control and automated storage of tools and work pieces;
- integration of the determining sub-routines in terms of function and space;
- the bringing together of processing, work piece flow, tool change, quality control, diagnostics, supply and waste disposal, as well as process control;
- process and systems analyses as the starting point for planning and for the comprehensive interdisciplinary preliminary work which must be carried out;
- implementation of technological standardization in terms of manufacturing, technological and organizational considerations;
- a re-thinking of the determination of lot size, of multiple-machine assignments, of dimensioning and of the economic evaluation of production segments.

Prof. Dr. Neumann (Technical University of Dresden, Section for Socialist Industrial Economy) showed that an important component of flexible automated production complexes is computer-assisted planning and control. This fulfills functions such as the planning of orders and runs, planning and utilization of capacity, procurement and storage of materials, direction and control of production operations. The interactive planning and control of production joins the flexible production complexes with data processing in the managerial areas, on the basis of dialogue processing. As stages in the design of systems solutions for the computer- and dialogue-supported planning and control of production, the following factors were worked out:

1. formulation of the tasks involved in the implementation of planning and control systems,
2. designing of functions for computer- and dialogue-assisted realization,
3. design of the process bank for the realization of the functions,
4. determining the intensity of data processing,
5. determining variant solutions.

Dr. Oelsner (Technical University of Karl-Marx Stadt) developed a solutions-approach for organizing orders within the framework of computer-assisted planning and control, which provides for short delivery times and a reliable observance of contractual scheduling. The solution is based on the optimal distribution in terms of time of resources of limited availability. Managerial decisions can be prepared by means of simulation calculations.

In the conference material "Flexible Automation--Effectiveness" (Hefte zur Sozialistischen Betriebswirtschaft No. 28, Dresden 1985), in which numerous contributions to the conference discussion are published. additional theses concerning the topic of "Economic Problems of the Development and Introduction of Flexible Automated Solution" were publicized. They reflect the content of the book "Economics of Automation," which was published by Verlag die Wirtschaft in 1985.

12792

CSO: 2300/300

ECONOMY

POLAND

PARTY INVOLVEMENT IN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DISCUSSED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Apr 86 p 8

[Article by (PAP): "How Can the Party Enhance Its Influence Over the Economy?"]

[Text] What should party elements do in order to enhance the party's influence over every level of economic direction and control? In an attempt to answer this question, a 2-day party conference on economic theory began on 4 April this year in Katowice to deal with the issue of "The Enhancement of the Party's Style of Direction and Control of the Economy as an Indispensable Factor of the Growth of Economic Effectiveness and Management."

The reports at the conference focused on the class character of the party's and state's socioeconomic policies, the essence of socialist renovation of party leadership, the economic strategy of the party in light of the PZPR Program, the dialectics of reform of a socialist economy, and the party's control of that economy; reports were also made with regard to the functions and methods of the work of party plant organizations in economics.

Participating in the discussions were members of the PZPR Central Committee, deputies, representatives from science and industry, the government, and party and trade union socioeconomic activists of southern Poland's 10 provinces. Jerzy Romanik also participated in the conference.

12247/12851
CSO: 2600/361

ECONOMY

POLAND

MARITIME INDUSTRY PROBLEMS CONTINUE

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by (pt): "Difficult Times for the Polish Merchant Marine"]

[Text] Many ships, particularly those of the Polish Ocean Line, are today good only for scrap. There is no freight. As unbelievable as it sounds, port freight rates are falling to a level which can only be defined as "starvation." The excess of shipping capacity available over actual requirements, which we have observed for years now in the international market, makes mutual competition destructive for everyone and everything.

Of the two largest Polish shippers, the Polish Maritime Shipping Company, which transports mass items, is definitely having considerably more luck in recent years than the Polish Ocean Line. Currently, the Polish Maritime Shipping Company has 127 ships afloat, making up almost 3 million deadweight tons. Most of these ships belong to the most modern afloat.

Of course, this means in no way that even Polish Maritime Shipping does not have its own headaches with the acquisition of freight, particularly that kind of freight which ensures a profit. In the opinion of the company's economic director, Olgierd Lorek, rates in tramping this year alone, and for the third year in a row, have fallen by 15 percent; this decline has not been eradicated by reductions in the cost of fuel which has resulted because of lower oil prices. On the other hand, other costs at home have risen significantly. It should not be surprising that a shipper's profits are not what they once were.

Most recently, in the first quarter of this year, a shipper in Szczecin transported just over 6 million tons of goods. Last year, the overall weight was approximately 28 million tons; it is easy to see from this figure that the first few months of this year have not been the best. Scandinavian ore in transit has been less than usual. Every now and then, there were shortages of coal for export; this resulted in contracted deliveries being late. Shipments of imported phosphorous and exported sulphur are running poorly. Overall, Polish foreign trade, from a shipper's perspective, did not have a good quarter. Perhaps the future will see an improvement.

At present, Polish Maritime Shipping has enough work this year for three-quarters of its fleet; inasmuch as current conditions in the international market are generally poor, this is entirely acceptable. New shipping contracts are now being negotiated.

During the next few months, the Polish tramping fleet is supposed to grow by four ships. The impressive 61,000-ton "Ossolineum," built recently by an Argentine firm, will be joined at mid-year by the "Manifest PKWN;" afterwards, three smaller ships will be provided by the A. Warski Dockyards in Szczecin.

All the problems facing Polish Maritime Shipping, however, pale in comparison to those being faced by the Polish Ocean Line in Gdynia. A considerable number of the 125 ships still in use by the line, amounting to one million deadweight tons, cannot meet the requirements demanded by modern shipping. Competition becomes even more keen as the decline in mass goods transport continues, while the export of Polish finished products moving over the seaways is less than it was at the end of the 1970s.

For several years now, the Polish Ocean Line has had no choice but to either sell or scrap several dozen of its older, more serviced vessels. In the meantime, the line received its last new ship in mid-1983. It is a fact that modern ships of the line sail only to South America, Australia, and Great Britain. On the company's 21 other lanes, nothing much is happening.

As a result, 1985 saw the Polish Ocean Line transport just over 5 million tons of goods; 1986 will most likely see even less. In these difficult times in the international shipping market, and with the shortage of greater amounts of Polish industrial goods for export, the most important goal of the Polish Ocean Line has become the improvement of its financial situation which has become quite poor in recent years. Some successes have been scored recently in this area, but a complete balance is still quite far away.

Another important task which the directors of this enterprise have set is the partial renovation of an old fleet, the average age of whose ships is already 14 years. This year, if the dockyards get their orders, the Polish Ocean Line will get two, first-class, general cargo ships - the Warsaw II and the Krakow II. The Gdynia shipowner may also buy a container ship currently in service abroad in a European line.

Nineteen eighty-seven should see two ro-ro class ships begin sea service in the Mediterranean and a container ship, the Lenin, from the Gdansk Dockyards will also take to the waves. Representatives from the company maintain that all of these improvements together will not cover their needs, or even those of Polish foreign trade overall. Purchases of used ships abroad should partially alleviate some problems.

12247/12851
CSO: 2600/361

ECONOMY

POLAND

BRIEFS

SOVIET 'DRY PORT' TRANSSHIPMENT--Currently in the tri-terminal border area of Zurawica-Przemysl-Medyka, approximately 30,000 tons of goods imported from the USSR are transshipped in every 24-hour period. These imports consist of mainly ore, pure iron and open-hearth materials for metallurgy. A considerable amount of the items we receive from the USSR consist of agricultural machinery and other farm equipment, including tractors and silo-combines. We also receive personal automobiles and items for the chemical industry. On 1 April 1986 the work force in the "dry port" tri-terminal area transshipped its 3-millionth ton of raw materials and goods this year. These imports have been provided in accordance with agreements concluded with our Soviet partners. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Apr 86 p 2] 12247/12851

CSO: 7600/361

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

SOCIALIZED SMALL BUSINESS--The legal and administrative restrictions placed on the development of the private sector [of small business] are usually stressed as the biggest problem of the small-scale economy in Yugoslavia. But for years the development of the socialized sector of small business has also been stagnating. At the end of December 1985 there were 2,605 OUR's (organizations of associated labor) and communities of small business with nearly 200,000 employees. Five years before, or in 1980 there were 2,550 OUR's and small business communities with 193,041 employees. During this period the share of small enterprises declined in the total economy, as did the share of their employees in the total number of employees in the Yugoslav economy. Of the total number of [socialized] OUR's and small business communities in 1985 most were in Serbia proper (680), followed by Croatia (581), Slovenia (371), Macedonia (343), Vojvodina (284), Bosnia-Herzegovina (226), Montenegro (63), and Kosovo (57). Most enterprises are in industry and mining (625), construction (785), artisan sector (997), and social protection (73). [Excerpts] [Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 86 p 31] /8918

DEBT REPAYMENTS--On 11 April the Assembly of the Association of Yugoslav Banks discussed how the new Law on Banks is being implemented and also noted that in the first quarter of this year \$1.4 billion in debt (fixed and guaranteed obligations) had been repaid which, when current payments are added, is increased to about \$2.4 billion. Compared to the first quarter of last year, hard currency repayments on the foreign debt almost doubled while the investment of foreign exchange [deviza] in exports for current reproduction was halved. The bankers say that this year Yugoslavia has to return \$4.5 billion, or \$1 billion more than last year. In the first quarter of this year our foreign exchange market was covered by only \$159 million, or 6.4 percent of total payments. Also in this quarter almost 50 percent fewer letters of credit were opened (\$366 million compared to \$626 million in the first quarter of 1985), which has slowed production for export. In addition, we exported 10 percent more goods to the convertible currency market but imported 15.9 percent more. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12-13 Apr 86 p 6] /8918

AGRICULTURAL LAG--Milorad Stanojevic, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, recently reported data which showed, he said, that the position of agriculture has worsened in the last 2 years. Only one-half of the amount called for in the Long-Term Program was invested in this branch; agriculture borrowed 85 percent of its working capital, and spent 53 percent of its income

on interest payments (compared to 19 percent for the rest of the economy). The volume of production is low and prices are above world prices: namely, our corn is 40 percent more expensive than on the world market, soybeans 65 percent more expensive, sugar 12 percent more, and pigs 10 percent more. The FAO recommends that food reserves should be 17 percent above the market consumption of a country: this percentage for us is 10 percent for wheat, corn, sugar, edible oil, and protein animal feed, and it is 5 percent for meat. The notorious truth is that the system of reserves in our country is not functioning. Our food is expensive: a family spends more than one-half of its budget on food, compared to one-fifth for Europe and 15 percent in America. Regardless of the...protectionist measures of the EEC..., if a country, like Yugoslavia, has only a 1 percent share in EEC imports, then it should seek the causes not only in EEC protectionism but above all in the weaknesses of its own production and organization of exports. [Excerpts] [Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 86 p 12] /8918

ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION--High water levels throughout the first quarter of this year (60 percent above that of last year and one-third above the average for the post-war period) have contributed most to the fact that the winter passed without problems and the present prognosis is very optimistic. Despite maximum operation of hydroelectric plants (which produced 8.2 billion kWh or almost 30 percent more than during the same 1985 period), water storage lakes remained constantly filled. At the beginning of April they contained enough water to produce 4.2 billion kWh which is 2 billion kWh more than at the end of 1985 and 1 billion kWh above the plan. Otherwise, in the first quarter of this year a total of 20.3 billion kWh was produced, or 7.6 percent over that last year and 1 percent above planned production. Thermal electric power plants fired by coal produced 10.3 billion kWh, the nuclear power plant produced 1.2 billion kWh, and thermal plants based on mazut and gas produced 500 million kWh (one-half that of last year). Consumption was 19.5 kWh, or 3.5 percent more than last year and 1 percent less than planned. In addition, somewhat more than 400 million kWh were imported and nearly 900 million kWh of electric power were exported in this first quarter of 1986. [Text] [Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Apr 86 pp 29-30] /8918

BOSNIAN JOB LOAN SURPASSED--The presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina noted the importance of action by all subjective forces to implement the investment programs to be [partially] funded by the 41,173,000,000 dinars collected from 1,245,648 workers and citizens through a public loan which by 31 March had exceeded the planned target by 3 percent. It was said that this brought to a successful conclusion the loan subscription campaign in all 109 opstinas of the republic. With implementation of the 604 planned programs at a cost of 185,335,000,000 dinars, 56,814 workers will be newly employed. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 86 p 4] /8918

BOSNIA TO INCREASE PRIVATE WORKERS--The Bosnia-Herzegovina Republic Assembly is expected to adopt at its next meeting a draft law on private work. It is realistic to expect that it will accept new regulations stimulating faster employment of new workers and simplifying the procedure for obtaining permits to open private shops. The law would permit two or more people to open a joint business in the artisan, restaurant and hotel, and retail sale sectors. Up to

now this has only been permitted for the artisan sector. Such joint [-ly owned] stores can be formed by a maximum of 10 people. In order to accelerate the opening of new jobs in small business which for years has not developed as planned, owners of artisan shops will be able to employ a maximum of 10 workers, or twice as many as has been the case up to now. Opstina assemblies can rule that stores which are in production sectors can employ five workers in addition to the two now permitted. Also, private transporters will be able to employ an assistant driver, in addition to three workers for loading, unloading and additional work. An innovation in the law is that the carrying capacity of trucking vehicles is no longer limited for private transporters. The draft law also explains what is considered old artisan professions in Bosnia-Herzegovina, in order that they be developed and maintained (especially those which are dying out). At the same time some occupations are banned, such as opening private stores for games of chance, using pinball machines, computers, etc. where income is made without working. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 86 p 5] /8918

CSO: 2800/237

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ CC REPORT TO CONGRESS

AU080601 Prague RUDE PRAVO Supplement in Czech 27 Mar 86

["CPCZ Central Committee Report on the Fulfillment of 16th Party Congress Resolutions--March 1986, 17th CPCZ Congress"--passages between single slantlines published in widspace, between double slantlines in boldface]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee submits to the 17th Congress the report on its activity and the fulfillment of the 16th Congress resolutions. It frankly, critically, and self-critically appraising before the entire party and society how the set tasks have been accomplished.

In taking stock of the last 5 years, we can justly say that the tasks adopted by the preceding congress corresponded to the needs, conditions, and possibilities of our society. Their realization became the concern of the entire party, the National Front, and all people.

The Central Committee consecutively worked out the line of the congress, regularly checked on its implementation, assessed in good time the new phenomena and possibilities for the further dynamic development of society, did not recede before obstacles, and mobilized the party and the working people to overcome them.

The main thing was to continue to develop our national economy, progress on the road of intensification and increasing efficiency, maintain and improve the quality of living standards, ensure the citizens' social security, consolidate the people's power and the unity of our nations and nationalities, improve socialist democracy, further develop educational standards and culture, strengthen the country's defense ability, comprehensively cooperate with the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, consolidate the CSSR's international position, and contribute our share to preserving world peace.

The CPCZ approaches its 17th Congress as a recognized political vanguard of the workers class and all working people; it fully relies on their support and activity. During the pregress period, the preparation and holding of annual members' meetings and party conferences, it was affirmed that the party is firm, ideologically and organizationally united, and capable of leading our people successfully on the road of further building developed socialism.

The broad activity which was developed in honor of the 40th anniversary of our fatherland's liberation by the Soviet Army, the 17th Congress and the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ, again proved the people's creative talents and their determination to accomplish the tasks the congress will set for the next 5-year plan period, with a view up to the year 2000.

We will be relying in this on the practical experience we have acquired since the 14th CPCZ Congress. The experience of fraternal parties is a source of inspiration for us, especially the experience of the CPSU. Likewise, the 27th Congress of Soviet Communists, and particularly the CPSU program and the main Guidelines of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for the Years 1986-90 and for the Period up to the Year 2000 are of extraordinary significance for us.

I. Results of the CSSR's Economic and Social Development Since the 14th CPCZ Congress

The basis of our economic and social policy for the period 1971-85 was the general line of building the developed socialist society which was adopted at the 14th CPCZ Congress and further worked out at the 15th and 16th CPCZ Congresses. It is founded on the comprehensive enhancement of efficiency in developing the national economy and on the full implementation of the intensive factors of growth, above all the social labor productivity; on cutting down the demands on materials and energy in production; and on a better utilization of basic assets, while broadly implementing scientific-technological progress, efficient modern management methods, and higher forms of international socialist integration.

In realizing this line during the past 15 years, we achieved emphatically positive results in the CSSR's socioeconomic development. At the same time it was necessary to overcome immense political, moral, and also economic damage, perpetrated by right-wing forces, as was also shown in the lessons on the Critical Development in the Party and Society after the 13th CPCZ Congress. The international conditions and influences were also most complicated, in both the political and economic sphere. Thanks to the party's great political and organizational work, and thanks to the fact that the people have identified themselves with its program, we succeeded in fulfilling the demanding tasks in the decisive directions.

The country's economic potential was significantly increased, the national income has grown substantially, and the resources of materials and raw materials began to be utilized more thriftily. In 1985 gross national income exceeded the level of 1970 by 81 percent. In 1985 social labor productivity exceeded the level of 1970 by 70 percent. The number of people employed in the national economy increased from 6,871,000 in 1970 to 7,605,000 in 1985. Industry, agriculture, the construction industry, transport, and services developed further. Industrial production increased by 97 percent, compared with 1970; the figure for agricultural production is 33 percent. The volume of construction work increased by 84 percent. The socioeconomic standards of both our national republics have, in substance, become balanced. We are participating more actively in the international division of labor. The CSSR's role in socialist economic integration has grown; and cooperation with the Soviet Union has particularly deepened.

This made it possible to fulfill the main aim of the CPCZ's economic policy--to raise and improve /living standards/. This goal was reached even though the external economic conditions strikingly deteriorated in the second half of the seventies. Personal consumption increased by 44.1 percent, and material social consumption by 108.6 percent. Social security was strengthened and the working and living conditions of the population improved.

During these 15 years, the population's actual personal earnings increased more than 50 percent, while full employment was maintained. Average wages increased by 53.2 percent.

Expenditure on pensions increased from kcs 24.7 billion in 1970 to kcs 52.9 billion in 1985. The average monthly old-age pension increased from kcs 863 to kcs 1,350 in 1985; and children's allowances increased (for instance, for 2 children from kcs 330 to kcs 650 a month).

Retail turnover increased by 81.6 percent in current prices--in this, the figure for industrial goods is 91.1 percent, and foodstuffs 72.2 percent. As regards the standard of nutrition of the population and the extent to which households are equipped with consumer durables, the CSSR has reached a level that can be quantitatively compared with the most developed countries. Supplies have gradually improved, even though there are still certain shortcomings in the regular supply of goods and the structure of supplies. Regular attention was devoted to developing services for the population. It remains an urgent task to improve their quality.

We have achieved significant progress in resolving the housing problem. During the last 15 years 1,751,000 apartments have been built, which now houses roughly one third of our population. First- and second-category apartments already amount to more than 75 percent of total housing stock. However, shortcomings in maintenance, particularly in the modernization of this stock, as well as in public facilities, continue to exist.

Considerable means were invested in education, including the construction of its material-technical base. Over the 15 years, the resources invested increased by more than 100 percent. The number of students living in university dormitories increased from 64,000 to 93,000. Of the total number of people employed in the national economy the number of workers with a university education has risen from 4.1 percent in 1970 to 8 percent in 1985; the number of employees with secondary school education from 14 percent to 21 percent; and the number of employees with completed training in workers vocations from 43 percent to 57 percent.

In harmony with the congress conclusions, we developed the health care services. Spending on health care increased from kcs 11.6 billion in 1970 to kcs 28.4 billion in 1985; of this the amounts spent on medical drugs increased from kcs 1.6 billion to kcs 5 billion. The capacity of facilities with hospital beds increased by 11.9 percent. The number of citizens per doctor dropped from 432 in 1970 to 280 in 1985. The number of places in nurseries increased by 59.4 percent. Care for senior and disabled citizens was developed and the number of places in the institutions of social care increased by 22,300,

that is, by 40.8 percent. Recreational and medical spa care, physical training, and sports developed further.

In harmony with the conclusions of the 14th CPCZ Congress, considerable means were invested in culture and the arts and in developing the mass media, particularly television. During the 15 years, the volume of means invested in culture increased by 164 percent.

During the past years the Czechoslovak economy had to cope with the changed conditions in the world economy, which were particularly affected by the rapid increase in the cost of acquiring raw materials fuels, energy, and materials, but also by critical developments in the capitalist world and discriminatory measures against the socialist countries on the part of the West. The losses from exchange ratios, caused by the export of not always qualitatively good and technically advanced products, also had a considerable effect.

Because of the slowness of our economy in adjusting to the changed conditions, and in order to prevent the living standards from dropping, foreign credit in freely convertible currency was also put to use. The repayments of adopted credits and the renewal and maintenance of the external economic equilibrium demanded a striking increase of exports in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, and a strict regulation of imports in particular.

At the turning point from the seventies to the eighties, the adjustment of our national economy to the new conditions was accompanied by a temporary slowdown in the rates of economic development and by the acceleration of certain structural changes.

The general line of building the developed socialist society, adopted at the 14th CPCZ Congress, was linked to the demand to speed up scientific-technological progress. All CPCZ Central Committee sessions devoted attention to the issues of implementing the scientific-technological development of the national economy.

Despite certain progress in the realization of scientific-technological development, particularly in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the investments in this development have not yielded the expected results. Many products lack the necessary quality and reliability, and only a part of our production has achieved world standards. The demands placed by production on energy and materials decreased only slowly. Electronization, comprehensive automation and robotization of production programs, and the introduction of new technologies are progressing only slowly.

Capital construction played a significant role in the implementation of progress in science and technology. Roughly kcs 2,300 billion have been invested in the national economy, kcs 1,500 billion of this in the production sphere. Important branch and sector programs have been carried out. It was our primary task to ensure the fuel and energy base, to which 30-36 percent of the industrial investments were gradually directed. The construction of nuclear power stations was carried out in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany, and construction work was started in Mochovce and Temelin. Selected sectors were

developed on a priority basis—they linked our economy more closely with the international division of labor—and the same can be said of sectors which enabled us to make better use of our domestic natural riches. Extensive facilities were built for the pipe and nuclear programs; the production and modernization of Tatra and Skoda vehicles were expanded, as were the production and modernization of cellulose paper combines in Paskov and Ruzomberok, of important facilities of the petrochemical and construction industries, of furniture and textile factories, as well as of transport and construction facilities. Considerable means were invested in the development of our agricultural-food complex. During the last few years, our orientation toward increasing investments for modernization and reconstruction deepened, while new construction projects were limited.

Considerable attention was devoted to construction in the nonproduction sphere. Important water economy projects were built, along with the realization of extensive housing construction. The percentage of our population living in buildings supplied with water from public water mains increased from 57.8 percent to 76.2 percent, and in buildings linked to the public sewage system it increased from 46.5 percent to 62.5 percent. Certain ecological construction facilities have been built. The Danube hydro project is being carried out. There has been extensive construction in Prague, Bratislava, and the north Bohemian region. A 30-km line of the Prague metro was put into operation, and the motorway network was expanded. During the last 15 years our cities and villages in all regions showed an unprecedented development. A number of school, health care, cultural, trade, and physical education facilities was built with the citizens' active participation.

However, the realization of capital construction also revealed serious shortcomings; these involved the systematic rise of budgetary costs, the overstepping of construction deadlines, belated completion of facilities, nonadherence to planned parameters, a high degree of dispersal of construction capacities, and a considerable number of uncompleted construction projects. The causes of this lie, above all, in shortcomings in our planning and management of capital construction and in the failure to prepare the plans and the ground well. We cannot be satisfied with the standards of architectural solutions for certain construction sites. We did not succeed in resisting pressure to overstep the planned scope of investments and start work on new construction projects. Likewise, despite the overall increase in the volume of construction work, construction efficiency did not reach the required level, and the structure of construction capacities did not show enough flexibility in the face of the changing needs of capital construction. The production-technical base of the construction industry did not react with sufficient flexibility to the needs of architecture and urbanism. Shortcomings were manifested in relations between suppliers and consignees and in deliveries of technological equipment, a continuing serious problem is the insufficient utilization of our extensive production-technical base. The effectiveness of basic production means has fallen, and the shift-intensity quotient is stagnating. The liquidation of obsolete production stock, is progressing very slowly. These are serious problems on which we must concentrate extraordinary and constant attention, and which we must resolve with a greater determination.

//The most recent period// showed the closer //linkage of the Czechoslovak economy with the international division of labor,// above all by means of socialist economic integration. The CSSR is taking part in the joint construction of a whole number of production facilities in the CEMA countries, especially in the USSR; and it is developing broad specialization and cooperation of production, above all in the engineering industry. In our exports the percentage of specialized production and production undertaken in cooperation increased from 4.9 percent in 1970 to 30 percent in 1985; in this the figure for the Soviet Union is 36 percent. This was also expressed in the considerable growth of foreign trade with the socialist countries. The economic contacts and cooperation with the Soviet Union in particular enable us to acquire increasingly and advantageously raw materials, energy, and other materials, as well as new, modern technology, and they also enable us to ensure stable sales of our own products.

At the same time we have also been developing economic and commercial contacts with developed capitalist states and developing countries.

After the 14th Party Congress, the planned management of our national economy was consolidated and intensified on socialist principles. The new problems presented by life demanded an improvement in the quality of planning and management of all levels. Work gradually developed on the long-term outlook of the Czechoslovak economy as the foundation for creating medium-term plans.

Czechoslovakia achieved significant successes in realizing the line of building developed socialism. We can look back on fruitful and successful years, filled with the party's great organizational and educational work and with the selfless effort of our people. We had to overcome many an obstacle and difficulty on this road. We have not been able to fulfill everything in the way we intended; not everything could be foreseen; and we did not find sufficient strength for everything. On the whole, the economic and social development in the past 15-year period affirmed that the strategic line set by the 14th CPCZ Congress and further elaborated by the party's 15th and 16th Congresses was correct and that it corresponds to the interests of our society and working people.

The fulfillment of tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress significantly contributed to the overall results achieved during the past 15 years; the congress charged us in the socioeconomic sphere with the task of establishing conditions for a 14-16-percent rise in national income, and for covering 90-95 percent of the increment via increased social labor productivity.

As has already been shown, in consequence of striking changes in the external and internal conditions of economic development at the beginning of the eighties, the rate of increase in our national income slowed down in the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. On the basis of increased efforts throughout our national economy, the dynamics of development was revived already in 1983, and the planned tasks made more progressive in the years 1984 and 1985. The gross national income created was thus 11.5 percent higher in 1985 than it was in 1980, and values amounting to kcs 28.5 billion were created over and above the plan for the 5-year plan period. We achieved the increase

of our national income side by side with a more favorable development of the share of production consumption in the social product than envisaged by the plan for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period; 80 percent of the increase in national income was accounted for by the growth of social labor productivity, whereas the Seventh 5-Year Plan period provided for only 86 percent.

The greatest share of national income--66 percent--was used in nonproduction consumption; this contributed toward increasing personal and social consumption. In harmony with the intention to maintain and improve the quality of living standards and to cut down the external debt, the share of national income used for investment was also cut.

The gradual increase in efficiency and the enforcement of the intensification of the economy in the creation of national income in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period were particularly reflected in reduced demand for materials and energy. The requirements as regards the creation of our national income in terms of the consumption of primary fuel and power resources dropped 1.7 percent annually, whereas the Seventh 5-Year period envisaged an average annual drop amounting to 0.9 percent. The overall consumption of fuel and power resources in our national economy in the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period increased merely by 2.3 percent; the state target program for fuel and energy savings and the social checks in this sphere have contributed to this result. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period we registered an absolute reduction of the consumption of crude oil, crude oil products, bituminous coal, iron ore, cement, zinc, and a number of other raw materials, compared with 1980. Despite this, in terms of values our energy demands have strikingly increased, because of the rising price of fuels and energy on the world markets and because of the cost of acquiring them.

More favorable results than planned were achieved in cutting down the share of material costs in production. They were achieved to a considerable extent and primarily through the mobilization of quickly accessible reserves by means of limiting measures and material and moral incentives in production, and to a far lesser extent through technical-economic and organizational measures in production.

In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period we substantially expanded the /material-technical base of our national economy/ in spite of the fact that the volume of capital construction was cut, compared with the level of 1980. Total investment in the national economy amounted to kes 811 billion, and their share in national income spent amounted to 29 percent. They were directed particularly toward the fuel and power complex, agriculture, and comprehensive housing construction. We did not fully succeed in satisfying the requirement to speed up development of electronics and low-volume and bulk chemicals production, and modernize the light and food industries. In view of the large number of unfinished projects left over from the Sixth 5-Year Plan, it was necessary to cut down on starting new projects. This, together with the relatively favorable fulfillment of the planned volumes of works and deliveries, led to a certain reduction in the number of unfinished projects in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan period. This development could not be sustained in the remaining years, however. Despite the fact that, compared

with the past, the process of putting projects into operation improved, the situation in this sphere continues to be unsatisfactory.

The volume of long-term production assets rose from kcs 1,473 billion in 1980 to kcs 1,861 billion in 1985. The share of machinery and equipment is being increased slowly, now ever. As regards their utilization, results continue to be unsatisfactory. The effectiveness of long-term production assets (measured by the amount of national income created) decreased by 3.4 percent per annum in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. The standard of technological-economic parameters of some new long-term assets did not improve sufficiently, the liquidation of obsolete long-term assets proceeded slowly, and shift-intensity rate was low.

The 16th CPCZ Congress determined that more extensive involvement in socialist economic integration and the achievement of forward-looking changes in the structure of production were among the basic prerequisites for the dynamic development of the national economy. In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period the share of raw material and energy branches declined moderately, while the importance of processing branches grew. The electrotechnical industry, engineering, the timber-processing industry, and selected sectors of chemical production were the most dynamically developing branches. However, the intensiveness of some structural changes was not always in full harmony with the intentions of the 5-year plan.

Exceptional importance was attached to scientific-technological progress and the more rapid implementation of its results in production. This key task of the 16th Congress was elaborated and concretized by the Eighth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The overall progress as regards speeding up the application of the results of science and technology in practice does not correspond to the possibilities and needs for the effective development of the national economy. We still have not succeeded in asserting the plan for science and technology becoming the axis of the national-economic plan. Despite the fact that the research and development base was augmented by 10,600 personnel, and at present it has 192,000 persons working in it, and the volume of expended noninvestment resources in this sphere constitutes kcs 84.5 billion in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the measures aimed at making its work more effective are not being realized quickly enough. Shortcomings continue in the selection and preparation of tasks to be solved and in providing subject-related information and the necessary material resources, as well as in coordination of the implementation of research results in practice. Inadequate use is being made of the results of scientific research in the world and the related purchases of licenses.

The most complicated problems had to be solved in the sphere of external relations, particularly vis-a-vis the nonsocialist countries. Developments on international markets were influenced by changes in the world economy, with the resultant deterioration in the relation between the rise in prices for raw materials and the price of the export products of our processing industry. This was compounded by the mentioned objective and subjective problems, which led to a strain on our resources.

In the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, an active foreign currency position vis-a-vis the socialist countries was maintained. The losses arising from the difference between exports and imports were offset by higher material exports. The obligations accepted in the past toward the nonsocialist countries were paid off, a matter that was made possible by increasing exports and regulating imports. One did not succeed in increasing the effectiveness of foreign trade, however. The adopted measures contributed to a marked reduction of indebtedness. At present, the Czechoslovak economy has a balanced position vis-a-vis the nonsocialist countries, despite the fact that repayment dates precede the due dates of outstanding debts.

In exports to the nonsocialist countries we did not succeed in realizing the required structure of production for export. The low export ability of the products of the processing industry, especially machinery and equipment, had to be offset by exports of raw materials and products having lower labor input, especially rolled material, crude oil products, wood, and consumer industry's products.

The Czechoslovak economy's involvement in the international division of labor increased, especially through the further development of socialist economic integration. In 1985 the share of Czechoslovak foreign trade with the CEMA member-states in its overall turnover increased to 74.1 percent, and in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period by 8.6 percent, with the share of the USSR in the overall turnover of the Czechoslovak foreign trade reaching 44.8 percent in 1985. There was a further deepening of cooperation and specialization, particularly with the USSR. Intrasectoral cooperation and specialization of production was strengthened in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

Economic cooperation, especially with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, is an ever more important factor of the Czechoslovak economy's intensive development.

In the realization of the strategic line of the party's economic policy great emphasis was placed on perfecting the system of planned management of the economy, with the aim of adapting the management mechanism and organizational work to the demands of intensification of the Czechoslovak economy.

The set of measures was adopted and put into practice. The purpose of these measures was to enhance the long-term nature of planning, reinforce the role of the 5-year plan, and make economic instruments more effective in creating pressure to improve efficiency and quality. Even though the set of measures contributed to better economic results, increasing thrift, and mobilizing untapped resources, it has still not created enough pressure, especially as regards utilization of science and technology and the material-technological base, and raising the quality of production and effectiveness of foreign trade.

Some important principles of the set of measures were not successfully implemented in practice, in particular the long-term nature of planning, the more extensive application of the principle of cost accounting [khozraschet], and the closer interrelationship and greater effect of the system of material and value instruments.

At its 15th and 16th sessions, therefore, the CPCZ Central Committee issued instructions for further steps to be taken to expand the system of planned management in order to improve the efficiency of the national economy.

Despite the substantially more difficult external and domestic conditions and the considerable slowdown in the dynamism of economic growth in the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, in harmony with the 16th CPCZ Congress directive, the population's current high standard of living was successfully maintained and even improved and its social security was strengthened. The slowdown in the growth of national income at the beginning of the 5-year plan period resulted mainly in a fall in accumulation and did not lead to a reduction in personal consumption or the living standard. The personal consumption of the population increased by 5 percent, and the rate of social consumption was higher than the plan envisaged. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period it increased by 28.6 percent, and in 1985 reached more than kcs 176.4 billion. Within the framework of social consumption, resources expended per capita rose from kcs 8,962 at the beginning of the 5-year plan period, to kcs 11,380 in 1985. That contributed to the strengthening of our citizens' social security.

The overall personal earnings of the population rose. Income from wages constitutes the main part of the population's incomes. The average monthly nominal wage of an employee in the socialist sector (without counting the unified farmers cooperatives) increased in 5 years by 9.7 percent to kcs 2,961. The population's savings increased by kcs 62 billion and reached kcs 219 billion in 1985. Despite the fact that supplies were smoother and were successful as regards eliminating shortages on the domestic market, shortcomings persist as regards the range of products, Their quality, and availability. The extent to which households were equipped with consumer durables continued to increase. In 1985, the population spent kcs 55 billion on services. The volume of resources spent on education increased by 30.2 percent in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

In harmony with the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions, development of health care was oriented toward improving quality, prevention, and outpatient care. The expenditure on health care and social care institutions from social funds amounted to kcs 29.9 billion more than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. A number of projects were built or modernized, and the provision of the latest technology for health care facilities improved. The absolute majority of physicians and health care personnel work conscientiously and selflessly, but one cannot ignore citizens' criticism of long waiting times for specialized checkups, and sometimes even for admittance to hospital, of shortcomings in the supply of medicines and other abuses which are not being overcome consistently.

In the sphere of social security, the intention of the 16th CPCZ Congress to comprehensively consolidate its system and in accordance with economic feasibility to further perfect it, was gradually realized. Amendments carried out increased the social income of the population by 23.1 percent in the course of the 5-year plan period, and reached kcs 84 billion. Payments by health insurance organization increased by kcs 5.2 billion, children's allowances rose by 23.3 percent, and maternity allowances and other allowances for families with children also rose.

The 16th Congress directive envisaged the construction of 550,000 apartments. However, a breakdown showed this task to be too high. The plan determined the building of 485,000 apartments in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and 487,300 were built. The plan also determined the modernization of 30,000 apartments in the socialist sector. Only a half of that task was fulfilled, however.

The 16th Congress put forward with great urgency the issue of the creation and protection of the environment. The direct investment alone that went into this sphere in the Seventh 5-Year Plan reached kcs 7.5 billion. In addition, in the production and nonproduction sector further considerable resources were invested in this sphere. Millions of citizens, too, contributed to the protection of the environment with voluntary work. On the whole, however, one did not succeed in preventing a deterioration of the environment. Five years are a short time to resolve such a serious problem. This also requires cooperation with the neighboring countries. However, some prerequisites have been created for a more effective solution in the years to come. This sphere continues to be among the priorities of economic and social policy, which all responsible state and economic agencies must approach with utmost responsibility.

Since the 16th Congress there has been important progress in all branches of the national economy as well as in all areas of the life of our society.

The planned tasks in //industry// were fulfilled in principle. Industrial production increased by 14.8 percent. In the individual branches, tasks were fulfilled as follows:

//In the fuel-energy sphere// one had to react to the clear changes in the conditions related to acquiring fuel-energy resources, as well as to the rise in costs connected with domestic extraction and production. One had to accelerate the development of our own fuel-energy base, above all, the extraction of brown coal. In cooperation with the Soviet Union we started to implement an extensive program for the buildup of Czechoslovak nuclear power engineering. With our participation in the construction of transit gas pipelines in the USSR and in our own country we are assured of a considerable increase of natural gas for our needs. Because of the limited possibilities of importing crude oil, one had to give preference to utilizing it for chemical processing. Stress was put on the far more efficient utilization of fuels and energy, rationalization of consumption, and in gradually restricting energy-intensive productions. Compared with the 1970's, when consumption of fuel-energy resources was increasing by 10-12 million metric tons of standard fuel in a 5-year plan period, in the Seventh 5-Year Plan the absolute increase of domestic consumption reached only 2.4 million metric tons of standard fuel, which was overwhelmingly used in the non production sphere. These were significant steps in the long-term development of reducing energy consumption.

In the past period, and especially in the past 5-year plan period, we founded and developed in power engineering prerequisites for fundamental structural changes of great importance. After initial problems, in our country, too, we mastered the construction of nuclear power plants in principle and completely ensured the reliable operation of them. Despite the fact that the 16th Congress task of generating 15 billion KWH in nuclear power plants was not quite

fulfilled (11.8 KWH were generated), last year our nuclear power plants accounted for 14.6 percent of total electricity production. The experience we have gained must be made use of also when it comes to further blocks of nuclear power plants. At the same time, one has to continue to fully ensure all safety requirements. The development of nuclear power engineering, which is based on our own raw material supplies of uranium ores, will enable us, as of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period to reduce in a planned manner the amount of electricity generated on the basis of brown coal and thus limit the effects the burning of this substance has on the environment.

Coal mining was gradually stabilized. Because of the consolidation of the North Bohemian Brown Coal Basin in particular it fulfilled the 16th Congress tasks. Also contributing to this was the increased performance and reliability of technological units deployed at open cast mines affected by reconstructions, innovations, and deliveries of new technology. As a consequence of the deteriorating geological conditions in mines in the Ostrava-Karvina basin, despite constant attention and better technological equipment, the tasks in the extraction of bituminous coal were not fulfilled. The work efforts, selflessness, and initiative of miners in all our mining basins deserve high appreciation.

Coal will continue to play an important role in the fuel-energy balance sheet. We must handle our limited resources of it better. The past period proved the necessity of creating reserves as a prerequisite for the smooth supply of fuels and energy. Therefore, even if we are reducing extraction in a planned manner, one has to ensure the necessary development and preparedness of basins. Because of the deterioration of the quality of the extracted coal and the need to supply the population with graded coal, it will be necessary to unconditionally speed up the production of suitable boilers and the reorganization of the existing boiler economy so that it can utilize poorer quality fuels.

Improving safety, hygiene, and the conditions of work, reducing physically exhausting work in mining, being stricter about technological monitoring operations in mining, and reinforcing personal responsibility are permanent tasks and even more attention must be paid to them.

The production of gas developed greatly and became a dynamic branch of the national economy. The construction of the system of transit gas pipelines made the CSSR the largest transporter of gas in Europe. The participation in the construction of USSR gas industry, the expansion of the transit system, and the partial increase of domestic extraction will make it possible to gradually increase overall resources of natural gas. This requires us to expand the system of long-distance and distribution gas pipelines, and increase the capacity of underground reservoirs. In the immediate future, despite being gradually replaced by natural gas, city gas will maintain its important position.

In //metallurgy//, too, the changed economic conditions led to fundamental changes in its development. In view of the considerable demand for fuels and energy in the metallurgy industry and its demands as regards imports, investments, transportation, and ecology, the 16th CPCZ Congress put stress on the

qualitative aspects of the metallurgy industry, markedly slowing down the rate of quantitative growth while making important changes in its structure, bringing about a turn in the utilization and valorization [zhodnocovani] of metals and scrap metals throughout the national economy.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the economy's needs in respect of metal products were fully covered, with a moderate fall in the absolute production of pig iron and crude steel. At the same time, the production of high-grade steels increased by 10.3 percent, and the production of rolled dynamo, transformer and other metals sheets for the electrotechnical industry increased by 9.8 percent. The share of ferrous metallurgy in industrial production decreased. In economic indicators ferrous metallurgy fulfilled and exceeded the Seventh 5-Year Plan tasks. However, despite the progress that was achieved, overall progress as regards raising the utility properties and stabilizing the quality of produced steels, expanding the production of economical sections [hospodarne profily] and stabilizing the dimensions of rolled materials is still slow. A number of shortcomings persisted in the supplies of metallurgy materials. These involved the observance of deadlines and the required composition of deliveries in respect of assortment, dimensions, and treatment, a matter that caused unnecessary losses to processors. The metallurgy industry's involvement in the international division of labor also proceeded slowly. The very extensive range of Czechoslovak metallurgy production was not significantly reduced.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan some new modernized installations were put into operation, for example the oxygen converter steel plant in the Trinec Iron Works, some modern steel-making aggregates [ocelarske agregaty] in Vitkovice, and equipment for continuous steel casting in the East Slovak Iron Works in Kosice, in the Sverma Iron Works in Podbrezova, and in the Bila Cerkev Iron Works in Hradec near Rokycany. The construction of coking plants in the NHKG plant in Trinec and in Kosice continued. The medium-fine rolling train [stredojemna trat] in Poldi Soap in Kladno was completed. The modernized cold rolling mill in the Kralovodvorske Iron Works is in test operation. The dynamolines [dynamolinky] in the East Slovak Iron Works in Kosice were modernized, and the exacting pipe programs in the VTZ enterprise in Chomutov and in the Sverma Iron Works in Podbrezova were mastered. At the same time obsolete metallurgy installations were phased out--13 open-hearth furnaces, 10 rolling trains, and 3 coking batteries.

However, the share of advanced technologies employed in Czechoslovak metallurgy remains low, the consequences of which is the relatively lower production of high-grade steels and advanced materials. In 1985, for example, continuous casting [kontiliti] accounted for only 8.1 percent. High-grade metallurgy materials accounted for only 14.3 percent of the total production, and flat [ploche] products only 44 percent. In this respect, compared with the industrially developed states, our metallurgy lags behind.

The 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in April 1984 worked out a program for the further intensification, restructuring, and modernization of metallurgy production, which constitutes an important material base for the development of our engineering and other branches. The session stipulated that in order to implement this program, it is necessary to make greater use of metallurgy's own repair and other capacities, increase the share of modernizations within the framework of general overhauls that are carried out, and more resolutely phase out our obsolete production aggregates.

Also the nonferrous metallurgy sector did not quantitatively increase its overall production of nonferrous metals in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The second stage of the construction of the rolling mill for nickle alloys in Kovohute in Rkypany was carried out, the capacities for the production of sintered carbide in Prramet in Sumperk were expanded, and the intensification of the production of aluminum oxide in the SNP enterprise in Ziar and Hronon was carried out. Despite that, the production of hard metals, and especially of new materials for the electrotechnical industry, did not fully meet the growing demand. In order to deal with ecological aspects we must proceed with the reconstruction and modernization of selected capacities.

The 16th CPCZ Congress task of achieving relative annual savings of 4.5 to 5 percent was exceeded. In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, overall relative savings reached 2.4 million metric tons of ferrous metals and 76,000 metric tons of nonferrous metals (which--compared with the plan--is 305,000 metric tons of ferrous and 19,000 metric tons of nonferrous metals more). In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the growth of consumption of ferrous and nonferrous metals was not only halted, but consumption of ferrous metals decreased by 3.1 percent, and of nonferrous metals by 9.8 percent. Rationalization actions oriented toward better utilization of the metal substance, toward the rationalization of consumption, and higher valorization of metals in the users' sphere, and a higher utilization of scrap metal contributed to this. All this positive experience, including the social survey of the handling of metals, must be further developed, the application of advanced technologies expanded, engineering metallurgy modernized, and still higher savings of metals must be achieved in metallurgy workers as well as in engineering and other branches.

//Engineering and the electrotechnical industry// were the fastest developing branches in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. Total production increased by 28.3 percent and accounted for 36 percent of the overall increment of industrial production. They ensured the dynamism determined by the Seventh 5-Year Plan, even though the original task set by the 16th Congress was not completely fulfilled.

The electrotechnical industry increased production fastest, by 49.9 percent, and thus reached the top limit of the task set by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The share of the electrotechnical industry in the overall engineering production increased to 21.2 percent in 1985 (compared with 17.9 percent in 1980). At the same time some important changes occurred in its internal structure. These changes made it possible for the electrotechnical industry to begin to contribute to an increasing extent to the gradual realization of the adopted program of computerization [elektronizace]. For example, the production of control systems, electronic investment goods, and automation, measuring, and regulatory technology proceeded at a faster pace. Production has begun of some new technological devices for automated control systems of technological processes, small computers and the like. Considerable progress was achieved as regards the technological standard of electromotors. The production of the components' base increased in the Seventh 5-Year Plan by more than 95 percent, including components for microelectronics by more than 200 percent. Despite that, even this development was not sufficient to satisfy the rapidly growing needs of

the electrotechnical industry as well as of engineering and other users' branches. The urgency of this problem increased in the final years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This was the result of the failure to ensure adequate material supplies of special, small-volume, highly pure chemical and metallurgical materials, and adequate investment in the electrotechnical industry. Therefore it was decided to boost investment in this branch in the Eighth 5-Year Plan as a necessary prerequisite for gradual realization of the computerization program.

The harmony with the Seventh 5-Year Plan, general engineering increased production by 28.7 percent. Heavy engineering remained below the planned dynamism of gross production (only a 20.8 percent growth), mainly because of problems connected with the marketing of complete investment units.

Engineering and the electrotechnical industry fulfilled and exceeded the Seventh 5-Year Plan tasks in economic indicators, especially in reducing material and general costs, in the growth of the adjusted value added, in profits, and in the profitability of production assets. They maintained the planned ratio between the development of wages and their labor productivity on the basis of adjusted value added. Compared with 1980, in 1985, turnover of inventories accelerated by 22.9 percent, even though considerable room for improvement remained in handling them.

Considerable difference remained in the general standard of management and performance of engineering and electrotechnical economic production units and enterprises. Not all of them mastered the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. Quite a number of them showed shortcomings in ensuring the required assortment and in respect of smooth deliveries of machinery and equipment, and components, and the observance of economic contracts. Only in some sectors was there certain progress toward improving the spare parts supply. But the situation remains unsatisfactory in a number of branches, for example in the automobile industry, in the production of electric locomotives, in services for the needs of enterprises of local economy, and in other sectors. Some enterprises and economic production units lag behind as regards making prompt changes in their production programs in order to be able to react to the changing needs of domestic and foreign markets. In respect of quality and the technological-economic standard of manufactured production, a number of enterprises did not keep abreast of developments in the world and did not ensure the required performance parameters and competitiveness of their products.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, engineering and the electrotechnical industry fulfilled and exceeded planned deliveries for investments on the whole and thus contributed to the modernization of the economy's technological base. Compared with 1980, in 1985 deliveries of machinery and equipment for investments rose by 31.1 percent. For example, the highly exacting production for the needs of nuclear power engineering was mastered, and progress was made as regards the technological standard for open cast coal extraction and for the compressor stations of transit gas pipelines. However, we did not succeed in achieving a fundamental turn in ensuring modernization of the boiler stock, in the production of further equipment for rationalizing the consumption of fuels, including substantially increasing deliveries of measuring and regula-

tory technology, technological equipment for thermal plants and water treatment plants, and in developing and manufacturing equipment to control emissions.

Positive results were achieved in the development and production of tractors, in which the planned tasks were exceeded. The deliveries of further machinery and equipment for agriculture qualitatively improved, particularly in the second half of the 5-year plan period. However, the technological-economic standard of a part of them lags behind the needs for the intensification of agricultural production. Also the deliveries of machinery and equipment for the food industry did not meet the needs for its accelerated modernization. The same applies to the modernization of a number of sectors of the consumer goods industry.

Progress was made in the production of heavy construction machinery, cranes, and other mechanisms, but thus far we have not succeeded in ensuring the entire structure and the required volume of deliveries for the construction sector, especially of small machinery for finishing work, maintenance, and modernization of projects and the housing stock.

Despite the planned increases of the deliveries of diesel and electric locomotives, trams, trolleybuses, and railroad cars, needs for the development and modernization of transportation were not quite satisfied. An extensive, modernized facility for tatra trucks was put into operation. There were certain delays in completing the development of the new Skoda passenger car and production of this car must now be consistently ensured within the determined deadlines. The aviation industry and the production of technical vessels, in which the advantages of cooperation with the Soviet Union are clearly evident, made considerable progress.

Production of equipment for in-depth processing of crude oil was ensured, and deliveries of equipment for the chemical and pharmaceutical industries increased on the whole.

Engineering production technology developed and its computerization made partial progress. Production of robots began and the production of automated welding machinery and lines was expanded. Computer-controlled machine tools accounted for more than a third of all machine tools in operation, and yet--in view of the needs--this is not enough.

Engineering and the electrotechnical industry ensured the planned growth of deliveries having high technological standards for strengthening the defense capability of the CSSR and the other Warsaw Pact states.

The 16th CPCZ Congress entrusted engineering and the electrotechnical industry with very exacting tasks in exports. Compared with 1980, in 1985 total deliveries for export in foreign prices [v zahraničních cenách] increased by 58 percent, of which deliveries to the socialist countries increased by 67 percent and the nonsocialist countries by 27 percent.

By fulfilling and exceeding their export tasks to the USSR and the other socialist countries, they significantly contributed to maintaining the CSSR's

balanced economic relations with these countries. The tasks as regards exports to the nonsocialist countries were not completely fulfilled, however. It was necessary therefore not only to realize substitute exports of other, as a rule less profitable, engineering products and metallurgical material, but also to reduce imports for the engineering-metallurgical complex compared with the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. On the whole, compared with 1980, in 1985 the positive balance of the engineering sector's exports and imports rose by 56 percent, above all thanks to increased exports to the USSR.

Compared with 1980, in 1985 the deliveries of the electrotechnical consumer goods for the domestic market increased by 73 percent, and of engineering consumer goods by 29.2 percent. Compared with the 1980 level, consumer demand for and sales of passenger cars declined in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

Despite the aforementioned growth of deliveries, which contributed to the stabilization of the domestic market, consumer demand for some engineering products and electrotechnical consumers goods, especially those having high technological standard, quality, and reliability, was not fully covered, however. We cannot become reconciled to this state of affairs and must make greater efforts to increase deliveries of new engineering and electrotechnical products with high functional and technological parameters and a high aesthetic standard.

The volume of resources invested in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the development of engineering and the electrotechnical industry reached kcs 65.3 billion. In the development of engineering's own production base, investments were preferentially channeled into restructuring. However, we did not fully halt the extensive growth of long-term assets, and we did not consistently assert the course aimed at modernization and reconstruction so as to prevent them from becoming obsolete. In general engineering and the electrotechnical industry achieved a moderate increase in the effectiveness of long-term assets was achieved, but in heavy engineering it declined. Despite the adopted measures, one did not succeed in increasing the shift intensity, in better utilizing machinery, and in phasing out obsolete machinery and work-sites more rapidly.

The results of the Seventh 5-Year Plan showed that the process of intensification must be deepened in the entire engineering-metallurgical complex. To this end, one has, above all, to make more efficient use of all existing resources, but also make progress as regards the fundamental solution of the modernization of the production-technological base, with the faster application of the findings of scientific-technological development; expanded computerization, automation, and robotics; the development of production of special-purpose machinery and equipment; and new technologies based on the program for the intensification of production and marketing.

Despite the progress achieved in involving the engineering-metallurgical complex in the international, particularly socialist, division of labor in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the time has come to substantially expand it while markedly strengthening direct production relations and setting up joint ventures.

Not all barriers preventing this process have been eliminated yet. This also applies to obstacles still standing in the way of speeding up scientific-technological development in enterprises, especially when it comes to perfecting the general policy of the renewal of long-term assets and creating conditions for increasing their activity in modernizing their own production-technological base and perfecting their organizational structure. Progress to date has been slow in strengthening and improving reproduction stages, and introducing automated planning and construction systems. Not enough realistic prerequisites, including ensuring the necessary technological resources and suitable economic instruments, as well as long-term regulations, have been created. It is necessary therefore to more consistently ensure the basic directions of the development of the engineering-metallurgical complex, determined by the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

//The production of the chemical industry// in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period increased by 10.6 percent, even though the volume of processed crude oil was smaller.

We started to develop small-volume chemistry and the production of chemical specialities more intensively. We expanded the production of chemicals for the rubber industry, additives for the textile industry, and the assortment of chemical fibres; the production of liquid fertilizers for the agricultural sector was increased. The quality of production manufactured on the basis of innovations, modernization, and construction of new capacities improved. Import chemical units were into operation, for example acrylic chemical production in Sokolov, the antioxidant CD and the agrochemikalie II in Duslo Sala, the Cyklohexanon in Strazske, the production of aniline in Ostrava, of coating substances in Prague and in Uherske Hradiste, new capacities for the production of molded rubber goods, hoses, and the like. However, despite that the dependence on imports from the nonsocialist countries, especially as regards chemicals for agriculture and a number of special chemicals, is still high and the needs of the national economy are not fully covered. One must also not become reconciled to instances of insufficient quality, failure to observe technical and technological discipline and order, and violation of the principles of environmental protection. In addition it is necessary to modernize and restructure the production-technological base of the chemical industry while giving priority to the further development of sophisticated chemistry and the production of chemical specialities.

The development of sophisticated chemistry is of importance also for the further growth of the //pharmaceutical industry//, a matter that helped to increase its production by 31.9 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. The division of labor among the CEMA countries deepened, and exports of pharmaceutical products to these countries increased more than 2.5-fold since 1980. Construction of universal units has begun, which will gradually be put into operation by 1988.

The production of //light industry// increased in the Seventh 5-Year Period by 11.3 percent. Restructuring was carried out, with a view to strengthening sectors using domestic raw materials, especially the glass and ceramic industries, and the industry processing wood mass. Export tasks were exceeded,

even though the desired profitability of exports to the nonsocialist countries was not achieved. The utilization of secondary raw materials, especially paper, glass, and plastic materials as important raw materials for the growth of light industry production, proceeded only slowly.

The development of production and the improved quality of manufactured products were achieved in some new capacities as well as through modernization and intensification. All this made it possible to maintain in keen competition light industry's position on international markets, and to achieve increased deliveries to the domestic market.

The introduction of the production and sales of high quality goods and fashion novelties, and the increased deliveries of some products in short supply (for example bedclothes, utility glass and china, school requisites) contributed to the better satisfaction of the population's needs. However, production took little care to react quickly to changes in demand, and to ensure high quality throughout a wide range of goods. This applies, above all, to furniture, and partly to footwear and some types of textile products, particularly for children and young people.

In view of the obsolete nature of production assets in some light industry enterprises, a program for the comprehensive modernization of the leather-processing, footwear, knitwear, and textile industries was adopted. There are also important sociopolitical aspects in the realization of this program, because it will substantially ease the current physically hard and monotonous work, especially for women who work in those industries.

In the //wood-processing industry//, progress was achieved in the comprehensive utilization of timber. Compared with 1980, exports of raw timber declined by 48 percent, while exports of sawn wood, particle boards, and furniture increased. A marked development occurred in the cellulose-paper industry. Two large pulp mills--in Ruzomberok and Paskov--as well as other capacities were built. Because the planned parameters were not achieved in time, the 16th Congress task, which called for an increase in production of cellulose by more than 60 percent, was not fulfilled. The production of packaging materials, especially for the food industry, is insufficiently developed.

The //building materials industry// reacted gradually to the changes in fuel-energy conditions and in the structure of capital construction. The volume of production increased in the Seventh 5-Year Plan by 3.7 percent, with a differentiated development within the branch. The production of the most energy-intensive products declined, for example cement (by 2.7 percent), building construction parts (by 11.8 percent), and fired masonry materials (by 15 percent), but the basic needs of the national economy were covered. The production of limestone substrates, especially for the needs of agriculture, increased (by 38 percent), and the industry's needs in glass and foundry sand and ceramics raw materials were ensured. Some new production capacities went into operation, for example for glazed and decorative tiles in Chlumcany and Michalovce, for roof tiles in Hostonice, for mineral fiber materials in Bohumin, and the third stage of the cement works in Rohoznik.

The production of ceramic tiles and floor tiles developed dynamically and quality and range improved. Despite the stepped up production (by 17.3 percent), demand for roof tiles was not fully met. There were shortcomings in the quality of some brickworks' products. The choice of products and materials for improving the architectural effect and the utility qualities of buildings was inadequate. This is the subject of justified criticism.

In the period since the 16th CPCZ Congress, the //construction industry// too played an important part in the development of the national economy by building important industrial, transportation, and agricultural projects, comprehensive housing projects and facilities for culture, education, trade, and health care in all regions of the republic. There was an improvement in the fulfillment of tasks on monitored projects and in areas of concentrated capital construction--in Prague, Bratislava, and the North Bohemian region.

At the end of the 1970's and at the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, serious shortcomings appeared in the construction industry's plan fulfillment, and the effectiveness began to decline. A number of planned tasks were not fulfilled within the desired deadlines and in the desired quality, unjustified differences in the performance of comparable construction enterprises deepened, and so forth. The fundamental reason for this was the fact that the construction industry did not react in time and with an adequate concept and organization to the new, structurally changing needs of capital construction. Contributory factors here--together with subjective shortcomings in the construction sector--were the disproportionate number of projects under construction and the serious shortcomings in planning and management in capital construction itself, in preparation in terms of investment, design, and material-technological provisions.

In 1982, the standpoint of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the situation in the Construction Industry and Its Expeditious Tasks, and the Set of Realization Measures, adopted in 1984, outlined the way to overcome this unfavorable state of affairs. The main stress was put, above all, on mobilizing the construction sites, through deepening intraenterprise cost accounting [khozraschet], increasing the responsibility and powers of works foremen and foremen, and stabilizing the labor forces, above all tradesmen of the most important construction professions. Together with this tasks were determined to improve deliveries of building machinery and equipment, including small machinery and construction materials from other sectors, and to perfect the level of preparedness of planners, investors, and designers in capital construction.

The adopted measures, together with an increased work initiative, helped to fulfill the basic indicators of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in construction and led to a gradual solution of its longstanding problems. Construction capacities were concentrated on the mandatory tasks of the plan.

There was a certain improvement in construction efficiency, efficient management, and partly also in quality of a number of projects. The construction industry ensured the savings of fuels, energy, motor fuels, metals, and cement, as determined by the plan. Some measures aimed at perfecting the organization of its production-technological base were also implemented.

In local construction—even though there was a certain improvement—the amount of work done in repairs, reconstruction, and for the population remains low.

Despite the results achieved in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the meritorious work of construction workers, one cannot ignore the fact that the construction sector frequently remains the subject of justified public criticism. On the whole the desired improvement in the standard of planning, management, and organization of work, the implementation of scientific-technological progress, the application of basic funds and concern for them, and the use of work time has not yet happened. A number of shortcomings persist in construction. They are related to the smooth running of construction operations, and technological and work discipline. This can be seen for the poor workmanship of the work delivered, the mess on construction sites, and the waste of material. The accumulation of finishing work in the last months of the year causes serious difficulties in completing projects and in a number of regions also of apartments. Despite the fact that the tasks in housing construction were fulfilled and even modestly exceeded on a statewide basis in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the fact that the plan tasks were not fulfilled in Prague and that the plan for the modernization of the housing stock was not fulfilled, is a serious setback. In the future, collectives of construction workers will to have far more efficiently overcome these negative phenomena which reduce the performance of the construction sector and harm its reputation.

Also the adopted measures which help to decide the conditions of the work of the construction sector and lead to the improvement of the entire investment process and the reduction of the disproportionate number of unfinished and at the same time started projects, must be implemented more consistently in all other sectors.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the //agricultural-food complex// was an important element of the stabilization of the national economy and the domestic market. The tasks of the 5-Year Plan in gross agricultural production were exceeded. The realization of the measures adopted at the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1981 contributed to that. Compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan, agricultural production increased by 9.7 percent, of which plant production increased by 13.3 percent, and animal production is almost double is an important step toward the stabilization of agriculture. Care for the protection of the land and its fertility increased, and the shrinkage of arable land considerably decreased. The 16th Congress directive determined the produced annually. In the past 2 years we had the biggest harvests in the history of our agriculture. In the 5-year plan, the production of grain reached 34.5 million metric tons, which is 4.2 million metric tons more than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. An almost 2-fold increase in the production of oil-yielding crops contributed to reducing our dependence on imports. However, we did not succeed in achieving a desirable turn in the production of sugar beet, potatoes, fruit, and vegetables, and some other staples. This was mainly caused by an incomplete application of the decisive intensification factors.

Desirable structural changes were carried out in animal production. Harmony was achieved between the standard of it, its structure, and existing resources of feed. The tasks of the 5-Year Plan in the production and procurement of

animal products were exceeded. The utility value of dairy cows increased rapidly, and thus also overall milk production. Compared with 1980, in 1985 average milk yield per cow increased by more than 550 liters and reached 3,643 liters. Also the results in reproduction of farm animals improved. The more effective handling of concentrated feed, together with the growth of the production of cereals and bulk feed, made it possible to reduce the animal production sector's demands for imports. Compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan, imports of feed from the nonsocialist countries decreased by about a third. The share of concentrated feed in the animal sector's production rose from 74 percent in 1980 to 91.6 percent in 1985. In the last year of the 5-Year Plan we achieved, in essence, self-sufficiency in grain.

Also the //food industry// successfully fulfilled the tasks of the 5-year plan. Gross production rose from kcs 93.8 billion in 1980 to kcs 101.2 billion in 1985. Compared with the preceding 5-year plan period, it increased by 7.8 percent. Goods deliveries to the domestic market increased by 5.1 percent in comparable retail prices. The utilization of agricultural raw materials improved and their quality and utility value gradually rose. However, the food production sector is only adapting itself slowly to the demands of consumers for wider variety, for products having a better quality packaging. A faster satisfaction of the growing needs in this sphere is made difficult by the shortage of advanced technological equipment, packaging technology, and packaging materials.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the material-technological base of the agricultural-food complex was further strengthened. Overall investments reached kcs 133.7 billion. The planned extent of investments was exceeded by roughly one-fourth. The increasing of the share of investments in machinery, especially tractors, technology for land tilling, and for the harvesting of crops is a positive thing. However, the desired improvement in the technological-economic standard of the technology delivered and its comprehensiveness was not achieved.

To the intensification of agricultural production contributed, above all, investments for soil fertilization, which constituted almost kcs 20 billion. A total of 99,411 hectares of irrigation were built in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the plan was fulfilled by 101.4 percent. A total of 238,990 hectares were drained, thus fulfilling the plan by 113.8 percent. Special agricultural investments played an important role especially in reducing losses; within the framework of these investments were built almost 7 million square meters of silage space, 5 million square meters of manure pits, a matter that had a positive impact on the problem of environmental pollution. In the food industry, the volume of investments reached kcs 22.8 billion. The planned extent of investments here was exceeded by 17 percent. Some important processing capacities went into operation in the course of the 5-year plan period, such as, for example, the meat industry's plants in Cakovice, Policka, Olomouc, Levice, Dunajska Streda, and other places, having a total capacity of more than 190,000 metric tons; new dairies in Ceska Lipa, Kosice, Zamberk, and Nove Mesto nad Vahom; an pectin-manufacturing plant in Smirice; freezing plants in Kunovica and Opava; bakeries in Prague, Nitra, and Bratislava; and some other projects. Despite this, however, the technological

standard of the food industry and the potential of its capacities is still lagging behind the rapid growth of agricultural production. This lack of harmony in processing, but also in storage capacities, has been deepening in some branches.

The effectiveness of agricultural production increased in the course of the 5-year plan. The level of the valorization of material and energy inputs, especially of feed, fertilizers, and motor fuels, has been improving. Labor productivity increased further and the economic situation of agricultural enterprises was consolidated. There was a fall in the number of lagging cooperatives and state farms and an increase in their own resources for expanded production and strengthening material incentives. The branches' relationship with foreign trade improved, and the negative balance vis-a-vis the nonsocialist countries decreased by a fourth. However, despite all these positive aspects, we did not succeed in achieving a more marked change in the long-term growth of the agricultural production sector's demands for funds, material, and energy. As a result the costs of food production are also growing. The unjustified differences between enterprises working in identical production conditions, caused, above all, by a low standard of management, persist. We are not successful in reducing to the necessary extent the losses of agricultural production and minimalizing the negative consequences of the intensification of agriculture on the environment.

The results achieved reflect the positive effect of the perfected system of agriculture's management, practical since 1982. The adopted measures created a broader scope for increasing the activity of agricultural enterprises and strengthening their responsibility for the fulfillment of national needs. Planning within the agricultural-food complex was simplified, and the norms and balancing [bilancni] methods in the construction of the plan were more broadly implemented. We embarked on the path of improving the supplier-consumer relations. These measures clearly stimulated enterprises to make better use of local conditions and untapped potential. They are also beginning to have a positive impact in the sphere of material incentives by strengthening the merit aspect in enterprises' concrete results.

The overall positive effect of the system of management was weakened by inconsistency in its realization. Some phenomena of administrative methods endure, the desirable comprehensiveness and intertwinement in interbranch relations was not ensured. The conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1984 and the long-term program for the development of agriculture and other branches ensuring people's nutrition, together with the measures adopted to perfect the system of the management of agriculture for the Eighth 5-Year Plan were a reaction to these shortcomings.

A considerable part in the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the agricultural-food complex was played by the scientific research base, biological and technological services, together with leading agricultural enterprises that have become the catalysts of scientific-technological progress in individual branches of agricultural production. There was an improvement in the genetic stock of farm animals and the majority of seeds used. Advanced technologies in animal and plant production were expanded further. Auxiliary production

plays a positive role in strengthening the economies of agricultural enterprises and in ensuring their material-technological needs. The supply branches also contributed to the process of the intensification of agriculture--by increased deliveries of industrial fertilizers, calcium materials, chemical products, and technology. However, problems continue, especially as regards the quality and comprehensiveness of deliveries means of production, but also in respect of the inadequate degree to which they are used.

Small-scale breeders and growers contributed to the better utilization of land that is for all practical purposes inaccessible to machinery, and also to improving the food supplies. Untapped potential still exists as regards the more extensive utilization of agricultural land unsuitable for large-scale agricultural production.

The //forestry economy// successfully fulfilled tasks in ensuring the forest's renewal capability, forestation, supplying the national economy with raw wood material, as well as in exports. Thanks to an increased effort, it succeeded in eliminating the consequences of extensive wind damage, and preventing damage to vegetation. Care is being devoted to improving conditions for raising forestry production and other useful forestry functions, especially in ecologically endangered regions. Setting up 420 hectares of large-scale nurseries made it possible to ensure an increase in the extent of reforestation by 37,075 hectares. Shortcomings show in the quality of nursery activity, in care for young plants, in the intensity of protection against harmful elements, in forestry hygiene, and in the inadequate utilization of timber.

The //water economy//--despite complex conditions--ensured the supply of the population, industry, and agriculture with water, as well as the requirements of river transportation. Significant water economy projects were realized, of importance for the further development of the fuel-energy base and other branches. Problems continue as regards ensuring new water resources and their interconnection with the existing water economy systems, and in the construction and modernization of water treatment plants. Considerable reserves exist for reducing losses in water mains' pipes', and, especially, for the more rational handling of water throughout economy and by the population.

People still do not sufficiently realize that land, forests, and water are society's greatest assets, which must be carefully protected and taken care of as an integral part of a healthy environment.

The //transportation sector// ensured the transportation needs for the development of the national economy. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, demands on transportation decreased by 8.2 percent, thus fulfilling and exceeding the task set by the 16th Congress, which determined a 5 percent reduction. The share of less energy-intensive railroad and river transportation increased. In road transportation, CSAD [Czechoslovak Automobile Transportation] public transport grew more rapidly than enterprises' transport. However, the tasks in transportation were often fulfilled with a considerable exertion, and not always effectively and in the necessary quality. We did not succeed in fully ensuring the necessary smoothness and reliability of transportation, balanced loading and unloading, and achieving better discipline of shippers and

carriers. Problems continue with utilizing the loading capacities of the means of transportation, and with regard to the safety of transportation. A little progress was achieved in the realization of the state goal-oriented program for the development of advanced transportation systems.

The development of the technological base of transportation was concentrated, above all, on the renewal and development of means of transportation, the electrification of 473 km of railroad lines (task: 450 km), and the modernization of safety equipment on 419 km (task: 380 km). A new railroad crossing to the USSR was put into operation. The modernization of land communications, and the construction of expressways and of the basic communications system in Prague and Bratislava continued.

Despite the achieved progress, the elimination of a number of bottlenecks in the railroad network, and the construction of the southern branch in Slovakia continued slowly, however.

Some improvement was achieved in mass public transport in respect of punctuality, reliability, and coordination between individual transportation sectors. The expansion of the Prague subway improved the city's mass public transport. In a number of other cities and villages, too, mass public transport was improved. Despite this, serious shortcomings exist in the general standard, above all, of railroad transportation, and as regards travel comfort. Lack of cleanliness, and even vandalism are not a good testimony for the transport facilities or travellers.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the reconstruction and modernization of the technological base of //communications// continued. This, together with the realization of other measures, contributed to a partial improvement of communications services. Telephone automation and the number of telephone subscribers increased, and a more extensive mechanization and automation of postal and newspaper services began. However, we did not succeed in satisfying citizens' growing interest in telephone connections. The coverage of the territory with the signal of the second television channel was expanded.

There is a fair amount of justified criticism of the sphere of communications, [word indistinct] it in regard to the extent of the television signal, broadcast reception, and the promptness and quality of telephone, telegraph, and mail services. A further improvement in the quality of communications' services frequently depends on better management, strengthening of discipline, and willingness. In the sphere of communications, too, we must keep abreast of the exceptionally rapid technological developments underway in the world.

The results of the national economy were positively reflected also in the //domestic market//. In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the population's demand for foodstuffs was gradually satisfied. Bearing in mind the high level of consumption, our domestic market is being smoothly and well supplied with food products. Sales of durable goods rose. We acquired experience setting up specialized shops selling high quality goods and fashionable products, and the imbalance between supply and demand was eliminated. Sales of imported goods also were expanded.

In the interest of market stability and social and economic regulation of production and consumption, it was necessary to adjust prices of some groups of products.

The buildup and modernization of the trade network raised the standard of the material-technological base of the trade sector and improved the population's shopping conditions. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, sales area increased by more than 11 percent. Forth new department stores, 199 shopping centers, and roughly 5,500 new shops were put into operation. The retail network in the countryside improved as a result of the active assistance of the population in the Z action [community self-help]. However, there are still problems in some new housing developments, especially in the big cities. The modernization of the wholesale sector was accelerated, and the capacities of hotels and public catering were expanded.

Despite this, numerous problems continue. We did not succeed in fully ensuring the satisfaction of the needs for a number of the run-of-the-mill products, chasing around for which is an unnecessary irritation for the population. We can no longer ignore the fact that products having outdated parameters are still being delivered to the domestic market and that there also are instances of deliveries of poor quality goods. Technological equipment and service in the trade sector are often of a low standard.

The trade sphere is politically and economically highly sensitive. Millions of our citizens are confronted with its work every day. All responsible management agencies, national committees, and especially production, but also trade, must be fully aware of that. One has to note that to date the trade sector has not been demanding enough toward production. This, too, is one of the important reasons that we were not able to supply a sufficient number of products, particularly products of the electrotechnical industry which also have high functional and technical parameters, but also other products sought after by young people and by other groups of the population. Trade does not always carry out its market research consistently, urge rational consumption, or resolutely protect the consumers' rights. Even the organization of planning and ensuring goods deliveries is frequently not of the desired standard. The picture of the overall standard of the domestic market is completed by public catering, where there must be a substantial improvement in the quality and honesty of services.

II. Political System, Political-Upgringing and Ideological Work, Mass Media, Education System, Science and Culture

Together with the fulfillment of exacting tasks in the development of our national economy, the party devoted great attention to intensifying the socialist social relations, improving the political system, and developing socialist democracy. During the period under review, the power of the working people and the leading role of the workers class have been further consolidated. The union of workers, cooperative farmers, and the intelligentsia, of all working people, has strengthened.

The all-round activity in fulfilling the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress has helped develop and consolidate socialist social relations; the working people's

political attitudes and world outlook were further deepened, and the moral-political unity of our society further strengthened.

The awareness, educational standards, and cultural and professional level of the workers class were raised. Its participation in the management of production and in the country's sociopolitical life has deepened.

With the development and consolidation of socialist agricultural large-scale production, qualitative changes have been taking place in the ranks of cooperative farmers. The influx in agriculture of young skilled workers and of experts with a secondary or university-level education has contributed to the intensification and increased efficiency of agricultural production.

The intelligentsia has been fulfilling its mission in close unity with the workers class and cooperative farmers; by its creative work it has significantly contributed to society's economic, social, and spiritual progress.

The development of socialist statehood is individually connected with the arrangement of constitutional relations between Czechs and Slovaks in the socialist federation. The unity and fraternal cooperation of the Czech and Slovak nations, of the citizens of Hungarian, German, Polish, and Ukrainian nationality, have strengthened further.

The party has been devoting great attention to improving the political system and developing socialist democracy. It strove to establish a creative atmosphere in the life of our society, to enrich the forms of our citizens' participation in the creation, implementation, and control of policy, and to stimulate their working and social activity. The increasingly widespread participation of our people in the management of the country and in everyday decisions on the affairs of work places, communities, and cities was, and will remain an integral part of our party's policy and our basic orientation in the development of socialist statehood.

The //National Front// and the organizations united in it have professed allegiance to the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and have devotedly participated in its implementation. On the broad socialist basis of the National Front, the party's ties with the people have deepened, and the union of communists with nonmembers and members of other political parties strengthened. The Communist Party respects the contribution that is being made to our common socialist feat by the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, the Czechoslovak People's Party, the Slovak Revival Party, and the Freedom Party.

During the past period, the social role played by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH) has grown; the trade unions' share in fulfilling the party's economic and social program has increased, and their collaboration with the state and economic agencies developed. The many-sided activities of more than 7 1/2 million ROH members have been fulfilling the ROH's mission in implementing the working people's interests and rights, in implementing co-responsibility for resolving all-social tasks, and in enhancing the efficiency and quality of work in our economy.

However, the main economic and social issues were not in the foreground of the trade union's attention everywhere. The positions maintained by trade union agencies with regard to economic plans were frequently insufficiently exacting and qualified. Certain ROH agencies and organizations were not consistent enough in supporting the efforts to enhance thrift and discipline. Varying degrees of attention were devoted to protection and safety at work, to working conditions for women and young people, and to the causes of the sick rate.

Thousands of CPCZ members are working in the trade unions; they greatly share in the trade unions' activities. That is why it is of the utmost importance for them to be more resolute in working to overcome administrative-bureaucratic methods of work, enforce the socialist principles of remuneration and the implementation of working and technological discipline, and achieve a high quality of work.

The Czechoslovak cooperatives have contributed to the country's socioeconomic development and the improvement of living standards. It also applies to the communists working in our cooperatives that they must be more consistent in applying the party's policy, so that the cooperatives fulfill their mission better and satisfy the citizens' needs more fully and flexibly.

In harmony with the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the CPCZ Central Committee devoted constant attention to the young generation, so that it is brought up in the spirit of the scientific world outlook, socialist patriotism, and internationalism, and that it asserts itself in work and in society.

The Socialist Youth Union was and is the party's close fellow-combatant in these efforts. The union has been contributing to the fulfillment of tasks in building the developed socialist society, the development of young people's abilities and their active attitude to life. It played a significant role in deepening the participation of children and youth in scientific-technological developments. It broadly generated interest in new technology, and it has been enlisting young people in new forms of work—in the socialist labor brigades and rationalization brigades. It contributed toward developing the students' scientific vocational and secondary-school vocational activity. Its authority has grown, and for the most part it is increasingly regarded by young people as their own representative.

At the same time one must not overlook the fact that the work of the Socialist Youth Union continues to show a lot of stereotype behavior, formalism, ostentatiousness, and campaign-like activity, as well as the tendency to overrate the external effect.

The pioneer organization of the Socialist Youth Union has been making a significant contribution to the upbringing of the youngest generation. The party respects the work of tens of thousands of pioneer group leaders who are devoting their leisure and their talents to the children. This is satisfying and highly meritorious work. It is necessary to create better material and cadre conditions for the activity of the pioneer organization of the Socialist Youth Union.

The Czechoslovak Women's Union, too, has achieved merit in achieving a higher social level [uplatnení] for women, the union's place in society has been consolidated. It is particularly necessary to express appreciation of the activity pursued by the Czechoslovak Women's Union in developing mass political work among women, the initiative of its members in the activity of national committees and in deepening care for the family, and their broad participation in the struggle to preserve peace.

The 16th Congress also charged us with exacting tasks in the sector of physical education and sports. This is a sphere that attracts the attention and interest of the general public. The party, state, social, and economic agencies and other institutions grant comprehensive assistance for its development. During the past period the Czechoslovak Physical Education Union paid more attention to the mass development of physical education, sports, and tourism. A great effort was focused on preparing and carrying out the Czechoslovak spartacus games. The significance of these games echoed beyond the borders of the republic, and significantly contributed toward enhancing Czechoslovakia's good name.

Our society is spending considerable resources on developing physical education and on all kinds of sports. There is no city or sizeable community that does not have prerequisites for developing physical education. However, these conditions and possibilities are far from being utilized well for the development of mass physical education.

The material and cadre base of high performance sports have developed and improved. In a number of sports we have registered significant, and even world-level, results. However, we have quite a number of sports branches where the results consistently fail to correspond to the resources spent on them and the conditions created for them. The Czechoslovak Physical Education Union has not yet analyzed the reasons why certain sports have been stagnating for years, and why many of them have low standards in political-upbringing work.

On the whole, the Union for Cooperation with the Army (SVAZARM) has fulfilled the tasks set for it. It significantly participated in the paramilitary upbringing of the population, in the training of recruits, and in the development of paramilitary technical and sports activities among young people. But here, too, it is true that the created conditions and possibilities are still not being fully utilized.

The Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, which has further expanded its influence among the public, has made a significant contribution with its activities toward developing and deepening the unbreakable friendship between our nations and the fraternal Soviet people.

The Union of Cooperative Farmers has been fulfilling its mission in the development of the activities of cooperative farmers, and in the ensurance of the tasks of agricultural production and social life in our rural areas. The Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society has been strikingly contributing toward developing the creative abilities of the intelligentsia and of other

working people and toward implementing science and technology in practice.

The Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist Fighters made a significant contribution toward explaining the traditions and the legacy of the antifascist national liberation fight for the present, and intensified yet further its activities, particularly among the young generation. With its preventive activity and timely actions the Union of Fire Protection saved many lives and prevented loss of property in fires and other natural disasters.

The Czechoslovak Red Cross and the Union of Disabled Citizens have contributed toward further improving the quality of medical and social care. Likewise, the unions of philatelists, fishermen and huntsmen, gardeners, bee keepers, and animal breeders have been contributing toward satisfying the citizens' private interests and toward creating useful social and economic values.

On the whole, the organizations united in the National Front have accomplished great and useful work in realizing the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress and in satisfying the people's needs. At the same time one cannot help seeing that quite a lot of formalism and superficiality persists in their activity, and that quite a lot of paper work and bureaucracy are weakening their actual work with the people. The effectiveness of their activity could be definitely enhanced, were they to show greater inventiveness in combining hobby activities with activity that is useful to the public, and with political-upbringing work.

The tasks of //national committees// which follow from the conclusions of the 16th Congress were particularly dealt with by the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee Session in 1982. The adopted conclusions are being gradually introduced into practice.

The authority of national committees has been consolidated and their share in ensuring the political and economic tasks and satisfying the population's material and spiritual need has increased. The role of elected agencies and deputies has grown. The national committee's collaboration with the organizations of the National Front has deepened. The jurisdiction and rights of national committees in cities and central villages [strediskove obce] have been expanded, in the interests of establishing good living and working conditions for the people. All this has led to a growing participation by the citizens in dealing with state and social affairs.

However, many national committees have been making only scant use of their authority, particularly with regard to the comprehensive development of their territories. This is reflected in the standards of administration in cities and central villages, and in the way suggestions and ideas submitted by deputies and citizens are dealt with. The city and local national committees have not been expanding their material-technical bases sufficiently and they have not been making full use of the financial and material resources and local possibilities for establishing better conditions in housing and transportation, in care for the young generation, and in care for health, the environment, cleanliness, and order.

Positive results have been achieved in a number of cities and communities in expanding and improving services for the population. The scope of activities has expanded and so has the supply of services. However, despite these improvements the necessary, and more basic, changes have not yet taken place in services for the population. The shortcomings persist particularly in repair services and in the maintenance and modernization of the housing stock, particularly in large cities.

As basic links of people's power which operate directly and daily among the citizens, the national committees must be quicker to get rid of bureaucracy and indifference to citizens' needs. The communists working in the national committees must not forget for a single moment that in many cases the activity of national committees shapes the people's attitude to the socialist system and our party policy.

The Federal Assembly and the Czech and Slovak National Councils have deepened their legislative activity and contributed toward strengthening the legal foundations of social life. The influence of social organizations and national committees on the preparation of laws has grown. Likewise, the role of legislative bodies in the control of our state economic and social policy has grown and the authority of the recommendations made by their committees has strengthened. In the present election period, the work of deputies has also improved in quality.

Important tasks have followed from the deliberations of the 16th Congress for the activity of the Federal Government and the national governments. The congress charged them with the task of ensuring greater adherence to concepts, resolving ripening problems in time, consistently checking the fulfillment of adopted resolutions, integrating more efficiently the work of all central and zonal state and economic agencies, and seeing to it that central management provides greater assistance in the development of creative initiative by economic organizations and national committees. The demand to improve the style and methods of work in the entire state administration and raise the responsibility and party involvement of the executive staff was formulated with great urgency. The congress also pointed out the slow progress in realizing the measures for reducing and simplifying the administration sector. It reminded us that we still have a great many directives, regulations, reports, and return sheets that show low standards and are not even functional--and this is impairing effective management, weakening work with the people, and uselessly draining off a lot of working energy.

In many areas the work of the federal government and the national governments has improved, particularly in resolving the complicated issues of socio-economic development. Considerable effort has been made to improve planning; to a certain extent, the demands placed on ministerial branches have been raised and conceptual work deepened; but we did not succeed in resolving many of the tasks set by the 16th Congress. In state administration, including the ministries, we must not overlook the fact that their work frequently shows signs of unhealthy departmentalism, and that the tasks are not always accomplished in a coordinated manner, in time, and with the required degree of competence.

The security agencies and the judiciary and prosecution agencies have improved the protection of our socialist social and state system, the state borders, property in socialist and private ownership, and public peace and order. We have succeeded in raising the number of solved crimes and the level of social legal awareness, and in intensifying preventive work in indoctrination. So far we have still not succeeded in reducing the crime rate, particularly as regards habitual offenders, or forestalling serious, extraordinary events which cause our national economy considerable losses. Results in uncovering and clearing up house burglaries are unsatisfactory. More efficient measures are also required to protect the young generation against negative influences.

The CPCZ and our socialist state devoted systematic attention to enhancing the country's defense ability and security. The socialist character of the Czechoslovak People's Army and its ties with our people have deepened. The army's combat readiness and preparedness for the defense of the fatherland and of socialism have grown. In harmony with the demands as regards modern warfare, the Czechoslovak People's Army has been equipped with modern weapons and combat technology. Its political maturity has grown, its class, patriotic, and international feelings have deepened. The Czechoslovak People's Army has been effectively assisting the national economy, and its members are actively participating in political and public life and in the paramilitary upbringing of the population. The contribution of the Czechoslovak People's Army to ensuring the security of the countries of the socialist community has grown. The brotherhood-in-arms and close cooperation with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact member states have developed.

The people's militias, too, have fulfilled their tasks in preparing for the defense of socialist achievements and in developing their work and political activity. Under the leadership of party organizations, they were consolidated in terms of cadres, and their all-round preparedness was enhanced.

In //political-educational ideological work// the party has been striving to deepen socialist awareness, educational standards, and the cultural maturity of working people and to develop their creative forces.

The congress charged all party agencies and organizations and all communists working in state and economic agencies and in the national front organizations with the task of systematically dealing with ideological work, linking it to everyday tasks, constantly developing and improving it, and regarding it as the pivotal part of all party work, of all work of every party member. A person armed with Marxism-Leninism, deeply of every party member. A person armed with Marxism-Leninism, deeply convinced of the truth of socialist, and enthusiastic about it, does not retreat from obstacles, does not lose certainty even in the most difficult situations in life, and is not afraid to undergo a struggle for the realization of socialist ideas.

The party primarily oriented ideological work, propaganda, and agitation toward activating the human factor and developing the people's creativity and their working and civic activity in elaborating and consistently accomplishing the tasks which followed from the 16th Congress program.

Special emphasis was placed on ideologically ensuring the realization of the party's economic and social policy. From this followed the essential need to enhance the role of economic propaganda and agitation in the political-educational activity of the party, social organizations, and political enlightenment institutions, and to adopt appropriate organizational and cadre measures for this. In the recent period, the system of economic propaganda and agitation was consolidated and strengthened along cadre lines, and this was positively manifested in the lecturing activity and in the activity of the mass media, particularly television and radio. Attention was mainly directed toward explaining and enforcing the strategic course of economic policy as defined by the congress. The ideological front was faced with a task of extraordinary importance: together with the changes in planning and managing the economy, it had to wage a resolute struggle for a new way of economic thinking that would correspond to the demands of party policy in the present stage of the development of society, and to have an effective impact on overcoming psychological barriers and way of thinking that are still influenced by extensive methods in the economy.

The ideological front had to react to the changes in external and domestic conditions that arose at the threshold of the eighties. It made a significant contribution to mobilizing the working collectives and helping them adopt a creative and active approach to the solution of problems in work places. At the same time, in propaganda activity it was necessary to master a more effective style and form of work, promote a businesslike and realistic way of thinking and interpreting issues, overcome obsolete stereotypes and the lack of specific arguments in explaining complicated economic tasks, while at the same time not losing sight of the goal and purpose of the party's policy, its struggle to achieve a qualitatively higher level for our economy, and the need to ensure the working people's needs and social progress.

In taking stock of results in this sphere one can say that the ideological front approached these tasks in a responsible manner, in awareness of the urgent need to explain in a qualified way the problems of economic development in their broader internal and international political connections: in the mass media the main thing was to ensure that propaganda and agitation also fulfilled their organizational function, and thus contributed to our scientific-technological progress, a greater economic efficiency, the exchange of experience among working collectives, and the development of competition and the pledges movement.

Nevertheless, a number of weaknesses were manifested in the quality, effectiveness, and cogency of economic propaganda and agitation. They were not sufficiently based on theory, on the knowledge of experts and outstanding staff, or on the experience of good working collectives; so far they have not penetrated every workplace, where it is necessary to establish an atmosphere of high personal and collective responsibility for work results, and of irreconcilability toward all shortcomings. It was also necessary to point out more convincingly the linkage between our effort and the prospects of the socialist community and the CSSR's place and the tasks in international socialist integration. So far, the issues of the specific forms in which the current general crisis of capitalism is manifested have not been explained

in a satisfactory way, and the same applies to explanations of the influence which this crisis has on our economy and of the way the policy of contemporary imperialism is deforming external economic relations. The Marxist-Leninist interpretation of these issues, is of considerable significance for shaping correct political stances among our citizens, particularly among the younger generation, as well as for overcoming illusions and false ideas about contemporary capitalism.

Following up the preceding party congresses, the 16th Congress again confronted the ideological front with a basic task: the duty to develop and improve quality as regards the indoctrination of our world outlook and moral and working upbringing. This is a long-term task, which is an important part of the party's effort to shape socialist man--a comprehensively developing personality, a prudent manager and conscious-minded citizen who bases his attitude to life on the revolutionary ideology of the workers class. Shaping the new man, a person who thinks and acts in a socialist manner, is one of the most important aims of party policy and strategy. This policy and strategy are oriented toward establishing a socialist way of life, which increasingly determines demands as regards the quality of the people's living standards. In this respect the ideological front has influenced the people's spiritual growth, with particular regard to the young generation. The axis of this political indoctrination was the struggle to instill a conscious socialist attitude to work, which is the basis of the people's socialist awareness and at the same time the specific and most convincing expression of attitude to party policy and of devotion to socialism. This closely involved a clearer orientation toward consolidating discipline and order, socialist norms of coexistence and socialist legality, and combining personal and group interests with the interests of society as a whole. The aim of all indoctrination was to strengthen the unity of our nations and nationalities in harmony with the principles of socialist patriotism and internationalism, and to overcome expressions of nationalism and chauvinism, petty bourgeois egotism, and bourgeois vestiges.

The events organized in honor of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army, as well as in honor of some other important events, have significantly contributed to the general upsurge of working and social activity. They have helped to strengthen Czechoslovak patriotism and the working people's international way of thinking, and also their pride in the revolutionary road which we have traversed--pride in our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and in belonging to the socialist community. Indoctrination through history stood in the forefront of attention in our propaganda, especially in our journalism, television, and documentary films.

The 16th Congress reminded us that it is still the basic injunction in all ideological activity to lead the people--in harmony with the conclusions of the lessons from the critical development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress--toward class vigilance and an irreconcilable attitude to bourgeois ideology, manifestations of anti-Sovietism, and all brands of revisionism and opportunism; to lead them toward the highest respect for our friends and allies, particularly the Soviet people and the Leninist CPSU. In view of the increased international tension and the danger of a nuclear war and the extinction of civilization on Earth, it was necessary to unmask the sources of war danger and international tension concealed in the militarist

policy of the most reactionary circles of imperialism. Our mass political work has considerably contributed toward making our citizens realize the CSSR's place in the union of the Warsaw Pact countries and the broad anti-imperialist front of fighters for social progress--toward making the Czechoslovak people fully participate in the fight for peace, cooperation, and the security of the peoples.

The Central Committee devoted increased attention to the issues of counter-propaganda and propaganda directed abroad, which it coordinated with the fraternal parties. The Orbis Press Agency was set up for operations directed abroad. However, the task of building a system of prompt offensive counter-propaganda remains topical. So far we have not succeeded in making counter-propaganda a vital part of everyday mass political work, helping to paralyze promptly and efficiently various misinformations and slanders about the party's policy. In view of the escalating attacks from the enemies of socialism, who are maliciously accusing our countries of violating human rights and personal and religious freedoms, the need has increased to intensify political-ideological work with believers and improve the quality of scientific atheist indoctrination. The policy pursued by the party and the socialist state toward the churches was proved correct, and has yielded positive results.

The Central Committee Presidium and secretariat saw to it that the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee session of March 1980 were consistently implemented, and that the standard of ideological work were substantially improved, the conceptual nature of this work strengthened, and its attractiveness deepened; they saw to it that a number of shortcomings were eliminated from this work, such as formalism, phrasemongering, detachment, evasion of pressing and alarming problems, and indifference to the realistic needs of the working people.

The Central Committee placed high demands on the communications media, particularly radio and television. It required them to enhance their information functions and provide the general public with clear standpoints on the basic issues of domestic and foreign policy. In this way they would become a real platform for the exchange of opinions and experience and the fight for further progress. They would become the school of socialist democracy and help to strengthen the unity of the people, of our nations and nationalities, and consolidate their ties with the party. The unions of journalists also participated in this. The Central Committee devoted special attention to the party press, particularly RUDE PRAVDO. The party press has earned great merit in pushing through the further development and consolidation of socialism. It must help us yet more effectively, and from principled party positions, to overcome all obstacles that are in the way of socialist development; it must promptly provide highly qualified information about the life and efforts of the party and society, and about the situation and developments in the world; and it must point out socialism's historical supremacy over capitalism.

The Central Committee and its bodies also saw to it that ideological work was developed in the organizations of the national front, and that the economic and state management agencies took into account the political-ideological and moral consequences of their decisions.

The CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy and Institute of Marxism-Leninism, as well as other institutions dealing with theoretical activity, propaganda, and agitation, with the organization of lectures, seminars, and talks with the citizens and the youth--such as the Socialist Academy, the Klement Gottwald Museum, the V.I. Lenin Museum, and other political-enlightenment and educational institutions operating in regions and districts--have also contributed their share to developing ideological work. Ideological work also made use of the results of the work of the Institute for the Research of Public Opinion. Likewise, the Svoboda and Pravda publishing houses for political literature have fulfilled their tasks. It will be necessary also in the future to continue publishing V.I. Lenin's Collected Works at an appropriate rate. Lenin's work, together with the topical documents of our party and of the CPSU, must become the point of gravity in the communists' independent studies within the framework of our party education. In the past period, the political education system in the party substantially improved. The regional political schools, the houses of political indoctrination in districts, and the political indoctrination studies in enterprises and plants, are all well equipped. However, the quality--and sometimes also the senselessly large number of--lectures remain a problem; the same may be said of the standards of party education, which must be oriented toward burning issues of party education, which must be oriented toward burning issues of party policy and in which such active forms of education must prevail, as independent study and discussions and talks on problems closely connected with the specific tasks of workplaces and with the ideological struggle.

The Central Committee sees the basic condition of raising the standards of ideological work in the training of cadres for the ideological front, to which it has been devoting considerable attention. It will continue seeing to their political, moral, and professional growth. Thus it is important also because many a party agency or organization has been neglecting this primary duty and because there is a lot to remedy here. It will also be impossible to tolerate shortcomings in the technical equipment of the television and radio, or in the development of the printing industry.

Serious tasks have followed also from the line of building the developed socialist society for the //school system//. Here, too, a striking progress has taken place. By gradually carrying out the long-term program of developing the upbringing-educational system, we have been establishing favorable conditions for the further improvement of standards in the people's education and for the satisfaction of demands placed by the national economy and by all other spheres on qualified staff.

The development of preschool facilities and the improvement of the influence they have on upbringing prepared children better for their compulsory schooling and established better conditions for introducing young mothers into the work process. The extensive construction of day nurseries and kindergartens in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period carried out above all within the "2" improvement campaign, made it possible toward the end of 1985 to place 21 percent of the children under 3 years of age and 95 percent of 3-5-year old children in day nurseries.

The reorganization of the content and organization of elementary schools significantly contributed toward consolidating their working and polytechnical character. By introducing 10-year compulsory school attendance for all youth we established better conditions for the all-round development of the pupils' personalities and for their further education in secondary schools. The fields of study in secondary vocational schools were adjusted to take account of the demands of practice. The level of theoretical knowledge of students in grammar schools [gymnazia] improved and, with the introduction of special technical subjects into the curriculum, they were better prepared to assert themselves in practical life. The most marked changes were introduced into the training of young people for workers vocations in secondary vocational schools. The network of these schools has been increased, so as to cover the need for qualified workers in all branches of the national economy. By 1 October 1985, 405,000 pupils were being prepared in 925 secondary vocational schools for workers occupations.

The CSSR Federal Assembly and the Czech and Slovak National Councils have adopted significant school laws. The consistent implementation of these laws is now contributing to raising the standards of work in schools and school facilities.

The Communist Party and the socialist state devote constant attention to the training and work of teachers, instructors of vocational training, tutors, and other school staff, since the growing demands placed on the training of members of the younger generation for life are constantly raising demands on the quality of their work. However, problems persist in attracting people to chose the teacher's profession; the number of men among the teaching staffs is small, the planning of the social need of teachers is not up to the desired standards.

Likewise, there are serious problems in the efforts to achieve high quality in the work of elementary and secondary schools, and the indoctrination work is not effective enough. We are not succeeding everywhere in ensuring that educators show a differentiated approach to pupils and students. The contents of the curriculum for certain subjects and the textbooks are exacting, and do not correspond to the children's and young people's age and social categories. Language tuition is of a low standard. Care for the young people's physical development is not yielding the desired results. The effects of indoctrination are minimized by the lack of harmony in the influence of the school, family, and various social organizations and institutions, including the inadequate influence of working collectives.

There have also been significant changes in the content and organization of university-level schools during the past few years. In harmony with the needs of practice, the fields of study in individual fields have been optimized our main attention was focused on having the graduates acquire a deeper theoretical training and a broad vocational profile and enhancing the effectiveness of communist indoctrination.

The university-level schools have been fulfilling significant tasks in scientific-research activities. Their cooperation with the production

practice, with the academies of sciences, and with other scientific workplaces was deepened. The care which they devote to the indoctrination of young scientific staff has been enhanced. Positive results have also been achieved by university-level schools in the introduction of scientific and technical knowledge into practice.

So far the general improvement of work standards in university-level schools has not been fully reflected in the desired quality of the indoctrination-educational process. We did not succeed in clearly asserting higher demands on teachers, or in strengthening conscious discipline and self-control among all staff and students of university-level schools. Some teachers lack the necessary contacts with social and production practice; others do not have the political, teaching, professional, and moral qualities in the desired degree.

Science has become an integral part of the life of our society and significantly influences its development. Basic research in the institutes of our academies of sciences and university-level schools has contributed toward deepening and expanding theoretical knowledge and resolving topical issues of socioeconomic development in our socialist society.

Research into the theoretical foundations of natural and technical processes yielded new findings about the electron structure of metals, the properties of atomic nuclei, the laws governing the electromagnetic field, and about solar activity. Intensified research into the depth structure of the earth and geomechanics permitted the development of the extraction of crucial raw materials. Newly acquired knowledge about the dynamism and stability of designs and acquisition of more profound knowledge about the properties of materials contributed to the innovation of a number of technologies. Valuable results were scored in genetics and in research into the mechanisms of the function of muscles, immunity, transplants, and oncological diseases.

Cooperation between academies of sciences and institutions of higher learning with the production and new technologies of great national economic value. These included the utilization of the by-products and waste of power-generating and chemical installations; improved efficiency of heating plants; the development of antimatter and biochemical additives for medical and agricultural use; production of protein for feeding; new methods of eliminating excess nitrogen from the atmosphere and soil; and technologies for de-ammonifying dung in large-scale livestock breeding. Not always and not in the required manner have the results of basic research been applied in social practice.

After the 16th CPCZ Congress social sciences intensified research into topical problems concerning the building of a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia. They made progress in exploring the intensification of socioeconomic development. They contributed to shaping a socialist social awareness and to exposing the trends of the scientific-technological revolution and its social implications under socialism. They enriched knowledge about the social structure of our society. In the period prior to the 17th CPCZ Congress some theoretical results, especially those of economic research, contributed to the drafting of the forecast for the social and economic development of the CSSR.

International scientific cooperation was promoted, especially in the Interkosmos and Intermozg programs, in nuclear physics, and molecular genetics. Results of the greatest significance were achieved in cooperation with the USSR and the GDR. International cooperation in social sciences, particularly intensified cooperation with institutions in the USSR, contributed to solving problems of scientific-technological progress and improving the economic mechanism and the mechanism of international socialist integration. The establishment of a joint Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Social Sciences also helped to improve coordination.

On the other hand, serious problems also persist in the scientific-research activity of the academies of sciences. The process of concentrating scientific capacities on solving the crucial directions of scientific-technological progress is slow and not comprehensive. The thrust of social sciences must get even closer to the main problems of social development. We are not always successful in promoting exacting creative approaches, which to a substantial degree determine the quality and efficiency of basic research. There are manifestations of inconsistency in overcoming mediocrity and superficiality as well as leniency in the assessment of the results of research. Among the very serious problems is also the selection and training of young talented researchers and their involvement in the solution of specific tasks of the state plan of basic research.

The implementation of the party's //cultural policy// resulted in the further reinforcement of the socialist character of our culture, in the constant growth of its share in the creation of the material and spiritual values of society, and in enhancing its role in the upbringing of the socialist man.

The unions of artists, which bring together artists of all generations, mature personalities as well as young talents, deserve great credit for the implementation of party policy in the cultural field. They represent a creative force that exerts a significant influence on deepening the socialist qualities of art.

The period after the 16th Congress saw the birth of a number of precious new works in all artistic disciplines that address themselves in an artistically successfully manner to fundamental issues of contemporary society, the revolutionary struggle of the workers class, and the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people.

Works of literature express with a greater urgency ideas that are motivated by the struggle for peace and ideas in favor of strengthened socialist ethics, civic responsibility, and people's sense of commitment. However, aside from undeniably successful works, there have also been descriptive and grey books that provide a superficial record of contemporary life. This bears witness to continuing shortcomings in publishing.

Contemporary topics prevailed in the dramatic arts as well. However, there are still only a few good plays and films that portray on the necessary artistic level and with the needed response the main social problems and socialist transformation in our country.

Valuable works of art were created in all fields of the fine arts. A number of successful works of architecture and urban complexes were created.

Good results were achieved in industrial design and in developing housing standards. However, not a few of the new works are artistically indistinct. There are manifestations of fashionable formalistic trends that do not have a good influence on forming people's taste.

The dominant feature of musical compositions of diverse types and genres was the endeavor to express the joy of living of the contemporary man. However, we also continue to come across compositions of poor quality. Performing musical arts retained their superb standards. Our ensembles and individuals significantly contribute to propagating Czechoslovak culture abroad. In view of the intensive influence of popular music on the attitudes and feelings of the young generation, in particular, it is necessary to influence its development with greater responsibility and by applying more demanding ideological and aesthetic criteria.

There has been a certain improvement in literary and art criticism, although it is still lagging behind current needs in enforcing the key principles of the party's cultural policy.

The values of our socialist culture have been significantly enriched by the cultural activity of the working people, especially by amateur artistic activity, which comprises more than 600,000 people in 35,000 collectives.

The development of cultural-educational work continued in the preceding period; it significantly contributed to implementing the targets of party policy in the sphere of ideology. Houses of culture, enterprise clubs, libraries, museums, galleries, and other cultural and adult education establishments engaged in rich activity.

Far greater demands must be placed on social entertainment, particularly youth entertainment. Profit interests and the endeavor to be attractive frequently prevail in this area over cultural-educational aims, which results in expressions of bad taste and in lack of cultural standards. All kinds of musical groups have been formed which by their very name document that they cannot enrich cultural life.

An all-social system of aesthetic education has been worked out in recent years, which must be gradually and consistently put into practice.

Very good results have been recorded by our culture in the process of the mutual enrichment of the cultures of our nations and the cultures of the socialist countries, in the struggle for peace and understanding among nations, and in defending the all-human values of human civilization.

III. Development and Activity of the CPCZ

The results achieved since the 16th Congress and in the entire period since the beginning of the seventies conclusively demonstrate that the party has been

successfully enacting its leading role in the socialist society. The Central Committee focused efforts on strengthening the party, deepening its ideological and action unity, improving the style of work of party agencies, making the steering of primary organizations more efficient and raising their ability to implement resolutions, strengthening ties with the masses, and promoting the creative activity of communists and all working people.

The keenest attention was devoted to care for the growth, composition, quality, and purity of party ranks. Following the adoption of its fundamental resolution on these issues at its 3d session in June 1981, the CPCZ Central Committee systematically monitored its implementation and took measures to overcome shortcomings. A crucial role was played by the endeavor to improve the existing members base and the party's composition in terms of class membership and age and by the effort to strengthen the party's influence on the most important sectors of social life.

In improving the quality of its ranks, the party followed up on the positive results achieved in the period after the 14th CPCZ Congress. The conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in this area of party work were fulfilled in the basic outlines.

More than 971,000 candidate members have been admitted since the 14th Congress. The members base has been expanded by 480,727 communists, that is, 40.2 percent. There are now 1,674,918 communists in the ranks of the party, that is, 1 in 7 citizens over the age of 18. The ranks of the party have grown to the benefit of the workers class. Workers accounted for 61.1 percent of admitted candidate members. Of all party members, two-thirds are workers by origin. Economically active workers and retired workers account for 44.6 percent of members. The share of cooperative farmers in the members base has increased to 6 percent. In keeping with the requirements of scientific and technological development, attention was paid to reinforcing party ranks with members of the intelligentsia, who account for one-third of the members base. The representation of other social groups in the party also grew in quantity and quality. The degree of the organization of women increased and they now account for 28.9 percent of the members base. The reinforcement of the members base with young people continued to be in the focus of the party's attention. Communists up to 35 years of age account for one-third of party members. The structure of the members base in terms of the period of membership is changing significantly. Of the total number of members and candidate members, almost 52 percent were admitted after 1970. The educational level of communists has been raised. More than three-quarters have education exceeding the basic level and 42 percent have complete secondary or university education.

In defiance of these results, certain shortcomings persist. The approach to improving the quality of the party's members base has not been comprehensive everywhere. It has often been confined to the admission of candidate members and the needs of reinforcing the party's influence on decisive places of work and professions in production have not been given thorough consideration. This applied, in particular, to the preproduction stages, the area of science and technology, the sector of education, the trade network, health care, and other sectors. Exacting, purposeful selection has not gained ground everywhere

and the all-round preparation of working people for admission as candidates for CPCZ membership has sometimes been neglected. Weak spots persist concerning the deployment of communists according to the needs of the party; and a lenient approach toward violations of party statutes is being tolerated. The Central Committee has paid exceptional attention to developing the party's internal life on the basis of a consistent application of Leninist principles, norms, and style of work; democratic centralism and internal party democracy; collective decision-making and personal accountability; criticism and self-criticism. Experience obtained in the preceding period confirms that regional and district committees as well as primary organizations have penetrated topical issues more deeply, have exerted a more effective influence on their solution and have deepened their influence in all sections of the political system. They have deepened in their activity the policy of critically evaluating achieved results, overcoming manifestations of complacency, and raising demands on the fulfillment of party resolutions.

However, not always have the methods applied been commensurate with requirements. Unused possibilities lie in the timely solution of practical problems, in raising the specific targeting and concreteness of conclusions for the activity of party members who are leading cadres, and in promoting authentic and offensive work among people. The more comprehensive utilization of the experiences of the CPSU and other fraternal parties has contributed to the more purposeful improvement of the party's activity.

The party matured ideologically and organizationally in the preceding period, it strengthened its internal unity, and enhanced its ability to act. A considerable role was played by the endeavor to consistently apply the party's statutes. The findings acquired have shown that, together with the need to more emphatically enact the principles of the statutes, there has also arisen the need to complement and define with greater precision some of their articles for them to more fully express the nature and the tasks of the present stage of social development and to correspond better to the needs and verified experiences of the activity of party agencies and organizations. The draft of the amended statutes was reviewed by the entire party in the pre-congress period and is being submitted to the 17th CPCZ Congress for approval.

The CPCZ Central Committee paid constant attention to the implementation of party resolutions. It adopted a number of measures to deepen the entire system of party control in the national economy and other areas of social activity. Control from the top and from the bottom gradually improved and everything that damages the interests of the party and the socialist society was exposed more openly and combatted in a more principled fashion. Although the right of control is a fundamental part of political-organizational work and of the enactment of the party's leading role, it is still not consistently used by a number of party organizations. Little use continues to be made of the findings of control agencies and the conclusions drawn from them are not sufficiently effective. There are great differences between the standard of work of party agencies and organizations in this regard. The fact is not being fully appreciated that the publication of the results of checks is of great educational value, raises responsibility, and does away with anonymity.

A significant contribution to raising the effectiveness of the struggle against violations of the principles of socialist legality has been made by the "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium," which positively received by the party and the public at large. We have registered the first positive steps but at a number of places there continues to be a lack of resolve to combat negative phenomena and their causes. This is confirmed by letters from the working people, citizens' comments, and other findings containing complaints about cases of theft of property in socialist ownership, loafing, graft, abuse of rank, drunkenness, and other malpractices that run sharply counter to socialist ethics. Experience shows that we must not let up in waging a relentless struggle against all these negative phenomena.

The 16th Congress laid down the task of improving the information system at all levels. It must be said that the system of internal party information has improved. It helps party agencies to gain a broader knowledge about the political situation and experiences with the implementation of the party's policy and contributes to streamlining organizational and educational work. The requirement that the information be truthful, objective, that it not conceal shortcomings and distort reality has not yet been translated into life consistently at all levels.

The endeavor to seek more effective forms and methods of party work found its expression in raised standards of party agencies' work, in a more exacting assessment of results achieved, and in intensified control activity of party agencies. The positive features of their work include a more resolute struggle against manifestations of formalism, against the tendency to shut oneself off from the outside world, and against unnecessary paperwork. The party apparatus was instructed to provide more pronouncedly direct, personal assistance to lower-level party agencies and primary organizations. It is necessary to the nature of one-off campaigns and of superficiality.

An important role in implementing the party's policy was played by primary organizations. The decisive part of primary organizations was at the head of developing working people's initiative, tightening labor and technological discipline, and introducing new forms of labor and movements for greater cost efficiency and quality, displaying initiative, many primary organizations took, into their own hands the control of the fulfillment of important tasks and coordinated the activities of the economic management and social organizations in implementing these tasks.

They penetrated more deeply the problems of the implementation of the party's policy in individual sectors, particularly in the economy. Individual approach to communists, discussions on their work, and the method of charging them with specific tasks have become more widespread. Control of the implementation of these tasks at party meetings deepened. The work of party committees and party groups improved; party meetings now more effectively unite the views of communists on the solution of problems.

This was confirmed by the course of the annual members meetings of primary organizations and party conferences. In accordance with the conclusions of the 15th and 16th sessions of the Central Committee they critically reviewed

the results achieved and adopted specific measures to ensure tasks in 1986. The preparation and course of these meetings and conferences were marked by growing political and work activity and the growing commitment of communists and many labor collectives. On the whole they established a good atmosphere for the sessions of district and regional conferences and for the preparation of the 17th CPCZ Congress. However, we must not disregard the fact that in some primary organizations there is a relatively low level of internal party life and inadequate criticism and exactingness in evaluating one's own work. The resolutions that are adopted are general, have inadequate activating power, and are not being consistently ensured.

The annual members meetings held prior to the 17th CPCZ Congress elected 23 percent new committee members and 15.9 percent new chairmen of primary party organizations. The proportion of workers in the committees of primary organizations that operate in the production sphere is 46.9 percent. A total of 52.8 percent of all members of committees are workers by original occupation; 23.8 percent of them are young people up to the age of 35; 55.1 percent are functionaries with completed secondary or higher education; and 45.1 percent are graduates of the evening university of Marx, Leninism or of Away-From-Home courses [internatni kursy] of party schools.

The deliberations of annual members meetings and all-enterprise conferences showed the positive impact of the differentiated assistance which primary organizations receive from district party committees and the improving level of their guidance. District committees are searching for a new and more effective style and forms of work with the primary party aktiv in the interest of enhancing the ability of party organizations to independently and creatively implement all-party tasks under the conditions of individual workplaces and localities.

The growing effectiveness of party work has been positively affected by the improving quality and training of the aktiv of functionaries and by the concern of party agencies for a permanent rise in the political-ideological maturity and activity of communists. The Central Committee placed the main emphasis on the assimilation of the Marxist-Leninist theory and policy of the party and on their utilization in active political activity. This was assisted by the improved system of party education that was put gradually into practice after the 16th Congress and which takes into account changes in the structure of the members base, the more challenging tasks of party work, as well as the more complicated conditions, focus this work. The political-ideological preparation of candidate members and young party members is improving only slowly. Party education is safeguarded by the system of political education, the material base of which has been substantially expanded and improved by a broad network of party schools and houses and rooms of political education. The selection, training, and work of propaganda cadres have improved. In spite of these positive results, Marxist-Leninist preparation is not at the requisite level everywhere. There exist in some places formalism, academic approaches, the tendency to regard party education as an end in itself, and detachment from life, from the urgent tasks being tackled by the party. The administrative aspect and quantitative indicators often receive more attention than the content of party education.

The 16th CPCZ Congress set specific tasks for the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism and political college involving the creative application of Marxist-Leninist science in close connection with the practice of building the developed socialist society. Connected with the construction of socialism in the CSSR, CPCZ history and the national liberation struggle, and the struggle against revisionist, opportunist, and other hostile concepts, were elaborated. The two theoretical worksites played a significant part in the development of the party's ideoeducational work, publishing, and the training of qualified cadres. They cooperated with the theoretical worksites of the CPSU and other communist and workers parties. In this sphere, too, the decisive yardstick is topicality, the high quality of scientific research work and the fact that its results may be used in practice.

The Central Committee, Presidium and Secretariat, combined the elaboration and realization of the 16th Congress conclusions with purposeful implementation of cadre policy. Party bodies and organizations were led to increase their demands on cadres and their training, and to assess the cadres' qualities as political experts their moral qualities, initiative, and activity. Regional and district committees, and the majority of primary organizations, too regularly assessed cadre questions and adopted measures that helped to encourage a greater conceptuality and a more consistent realization of cadre plans. The effectiveness of cadre work gradually came to be assessed on the basis of results. Despite these positive facts, not everywhere were the high demands on cadre work asserted to the necessary extent. Not always did the selection and the placement of cadres correspond to actual needs and requirements.

The Central Committee devoted regular care to the more purposeful preparation of members of elected party agencies and workers of the party apparatus. Since the 16th Congress, 1,600 of them have completed high-school party study at the political college of the CPCZ Central Committee, the academy of social sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee, and the party college in Moscow, 500 students were assigned to postgraduate studies, and 94,000 functionaries completed short-term courses in the party schools. That contributed to the improvement of the political-ideological preparedness of the leading aktiv of functionaries and increased the effectiveness of party work.

The standard of political and professional education of the nomenklatura cadres in state and economic sphere also increased.

Since 1983, the principles of raising the standard of qualifications of ranking personnel in the economic sphere have gradually been put into effect. Despite this, the results do not correspond to the more exacting demands in individual branches. A considerable part of ranking personnel still do not meet the educational requirements. This applies in part, to elderly, experienced comrades with longstanding expert and management practice.

An effective form of placing demands on nomenklatura cadres is the comprehensive assessment and the monitoring of the conclusions of the assessment. During the latest assessment, carried out in connection with the 16th Congress, 560,000 interviews were conducted with cadres, most of which were in the primary organizations. The main stress was on determining the key economic tasks.

More than 100,000 cadres were charged with the task of enhancing their professional and political knowledge. A total of 2,900 ranking personnel were released from other functions, mainly for failing to fulfill tasks. The review of the fulfillment of the comprehensive assessment in 1983 had a positive influence on the attitude, activity, and initiative of ranking personnel in ensuring the Seventh 5-Year Plan tasks. The comprehensive assessment is often reduced, however, as a result of the fact that the ranking personnel's approach to the needs of society as a whole and to their own personal share in the results of the sector under their supervision is not always assessed with the required pragmatism and concreteness. The comprehensive assessment often reveals a low degree of exactingness. There are quite a few cases of workers who do not produce the necessary results and who fail to show creative initiative, decisiveness and the required political, professional, and moral prerequisites being allowed to remain in leading posts. This clearly runs counter to the principles of the party's cadre policy.

The Central Committee saw to it that there was an increase in the proportion of workers and cooperative farmers in elected party bodies, representative bodies, national committees, and the agencies of social organizations. It saw to it that workers acquired the necessary professional and political education to be able to assert themselves in all areas of political, economic, and social life.

There is a positive trend in the assignment of functions to women. The number of women comrades in elected party functions has doubled since 1971. The number of women in the nomenklatura functions of party bodies in the state and economic spheres amounts to 18.2 percent, compared with 10.3 percent in 1974. Their number in the representative bodies amounts to 30 percent.

The 16th Congress charged the party, state, and economic agencies with the task of showing a greater sense of responsibility in selecting and training cadre reserves. There was undoubtedly an improvement in this sector. The purposeful attitude has been enhanced here--and this was reflected in the increased percentage of cadres elevated into functions for which they had been trained on a long-term basis. However, the results of work with the cadre reserves were in many places reduced by the continuing formality and by administrative approaches to the ensurance of this task.

The orientation toward combining the experience of older cadres with the enthusiasm, educational standards, and creative activity of young cadres has proved its worth. The efforts of party agencies to have the functions filled with younger people are manifested in the increased number of such people in elected party functions, in the party apparatus, in the state and economic sphere, and in social agencies and organizations.

Experience confirms that the cadres grow, become steeled, and prove their worth above all in fulfilling practical tasks, in the specific everyday struggle for realizing the party's policy. This Leninist principle, which has been fully verified by life, must be implemented and developed with utmost consistency in all sectors under the leadership of party agencies and organizations.

IV. The Fulfillment of Conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the Sphere of Foreign Policy

The task formulated by the 16th CPCZ Congress, namely to build the developed socialist society, required close cooperation and coordination with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states, as well as the consistent implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism in foreign policy.

The 16th CPCZ Congress defined our foreign policy line, with the main orientation toward consolidating the unity of the socialist community and the positions of socialism in the world; successfully defending the peaceful conditions for building the socialist society and defending the socialist achievements; cooperation with all revolutionary and progressive forces and support for the national liberation struggle; and toward strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement and implementing in practice and principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Both the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR government devoted constant attention to these tasks, and adopted the necessary measures. The fulfillment of these measures has further enhanced the international authority of our party and state.

As international tension increased, the necessity of further consolidating the cohesion, action unity, and defense ability of the fraternal socialist countries which are united in the Warsaw Pact organization also increased. For Czechoslovakia, this was a primary task in the sphere of foreign policy.

In the period between the congresses, the CSSR participated actively, responsibly, and constructively in all deliberations of the Warsaw Pact agencies. Of basic significance was the extension of the pact's validity for the next 20 years, with the possibility of a further extension of 10 years.

Czechoslovakia's significant contribution within the framework of the Warsaw Pact was the accord concluded between the CSSR government and the USSR's Council of Ministers on deploying enhanced-range missiles of operational-tactical designation on Czechoslovakia's territory. This measure contributed toward frustrating the West's attempts to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium and enhanced the security of Czechoslovakia and of the entire community.

In the period since the 16th Congress, Czechoslovakia has been continuing its activities within the framework of CEMA and expanding its economic cooperation with the other CEMA members.

The economic summit of CEMA member countries in June 1984 in Moscow was of great significance for the enhancement of our countries' economic strength and defense ability. Czechoslovakia actively contributed to its successful results, and began to implement them in practice. In harmony with this, Czechoslovakia granted full support for the elaboration and adoption of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of CEMA countries up to the year 2000, which was approved at the extraordinary CEMA session in Moscow in December 1985.

The CPCZ is taking an active part in cooperation in the ideological sphere, coordinating this activity at the conferences of the fraternal parties' secretaries for ideological and international issues.

In the period since the 16th CPCZ Congress, Czechoslovakia's relations with the states of the socialist community, founded on the principles of socialist internationalism, have further consolidated. In these relations, primary significance is attributed to relations with the Soviet Union, which assist us decisively in resolving the tasks of building the developed socialist society. The content, dynamics and breadth of these relations have achieved an extremely high level. They are founded on the unbreakable ties between the CPCZ and CPSU and on our bilateral effort to develop contacts and expand mutual cooperation. Relations between our two fraternal parties are characterized by absolute trust and unity of opinions.

Regular meetings took place between the general secretaries of the two parties, as did regular working meetings of their Central Committees. During the last few years, working negotiations were conducted between all CPCZ Central Committee secretaries and their Soviet partners.

There is an unambiguous concurrence of opinions between the CSSR and USSR on all international issues. We proceed in a joint and coordinated manner in the fight for peace and security in the world. We fully support the Soviet peaceful foreign policy and all the USSR's initiatives aimed at constructively resolving the current international problems.

There is also wide-ranging collaboration in culture, education, science, and medical care. It culminated in the Days of CSSR Culture in the USSR Culture in the CSSR, as well as in the Czechoslovakia 85 jubilee exhibition in Moscow.

The deepening and strengthening of fraternal relations were significantly aided by the extensive contacts of the two countries' legislative and representative bodies and social organizations, by the friendly contacts of regions, districts, cities, communities, plants, unified cooperative farms, and working collectives.

In harmony with the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions the CSSR's relations further developed in all spheres with other fraternal countries--the Polish people's Republic, the GDR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the SR of Romania, the SRV, the Mongolian People's Republic, and Cuba. Mutual contacts were deepened between the leading party and state representatives. Contacts were expanded between the fraternal parties, agencies of state administration, parliaments, and social organizations. The relations of friendship between regions, districts, cities, and plants are broad, in terms of both content and form.

Mutual cooperation with these countries developed particularly in the economic sphere. Intergovernmental committees are regularly meeting and coordinating economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Specialization and cooperation in the production sphere are being strengthened with a number of fraternal countries. The successful development of relations is also positively reflective in the general level of cooperation in cultural affairs, education, science and medical care cooperation.

During the period of social crisis and consolidation in the Polish People's Republic, the CPCZ paid extremely close attention to expanding mutual cooperation with the PZPR. On the basis of appropriate agreements the CPCZ granted the PZPR comprehensive assistance in agreed spheres, as well as in the rearing and training of functionaries.

The bilaterally advantageous cooperation with the SFPR is successfully developing, above all in the economic sphere. Contacts between the leading representatives of the two parties and countries have also intensified, thus establishing prerequisites for the further intensification of mutual relations.

Our relations with the fraternal states of Indochina--which are resisting the continuing political, economic, and direct military pressure on the part of imperialism and the reactionary hegemonist forces in the area--developed comprehensively. We are effectively contributing our share to the building of socialism and the sense of revolutionary achievements of the Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean people.

The development of cooperation with the People's Democratic Republic of Kampuchea was favorably influenced by Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the CSSR. It resulted in better foreign policy collaboration and in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

In realizing the foreign policy line of the 16th Congress, systematic attention was devoted to interstate relations with the PRC. After many years of stagnation in our contacts with the PRC, a gradual revitalization of these contacts is taking place. During the years 1980-85, Czechoslovak-Chinese mutual foreign trade strikingly increased. Contacts were renewed in the sphere of mutual information along the lines of planning, science and technology, of ministries of foreign affairs, of culture, education, sports, the communications media, and friendship associations.

The 17th CPCZ Congress oriented our party toward supporting the anti-imperialist stands of young independent states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The task was adopted to develop cooperation with all progressive and democratic forces in the developing world, above all with those countries that have chosen the path of socialist development, and also with the organizations and movements that are leading a consistent struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

We proceeded from these tasks in our relations with the Arab countries--particularly with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDY), Syria, Libya, Algeria, and Iraq. A further deepening of traditional, particularly economic, relations also took place with other Arab countries, such as Kuwait, Tunisia, Jordan, Egypt, the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR), Lebanon and Morocco.

We granted comprehensive assistance to Afghanistan in consolidating the progressive transformations in the country and in the defence against the attacks of counterrevolutionary forces. We devoted constant attention to consolidating and further developing the traditionally good, mutually advantageous, relations with India.

On the African continent we devoted priority attention to relations with Socialist Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Angola, and the People's Republic of Mozambique. We granted them assistance, which was aimed at ensuring their economic and social development. In relations with other countries in Africa we established new contacts, and consolidated existing contacts, in the political and economic spheres.

In harmony with the congress conclusions, the CSSR expanded cooperation with the progressive forces in Latin America. We are granting significant assistance to Nicaragua, and successfully developing contacts with Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and other countries. We took resolute stands in defense of revolutionary Cuba and contributed to the all-round consolidation of its position in Latin America.

We granted comprehensive moral, political, and material support to the national liberation movements and to peoples fighting for their free and independent developments.

In realizing the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress, we continued to enforce the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference in our relations with the developed capitalist countries. In the period between the congresses these relations developed under the conditions of an exacerbated international situation, evoked by the militarist circles of imperialism, particularly in the United States. Together with the fraternal socialist countries, the CSSR has been successfully warding off the NATO attempts to acquire military-strategic supremacy and to weaken the positions of socialism in the world. The deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe has had a negative impact on the overall international situation.

Side by side with gross anticommunist campaigns against real socialism, the imperialist forces--above all those of the United States--are enforcing economic discrimination against the socialist countries, particularly in the sphere of modern technology, as well as in loans and restrictions in foreign trade. This approach was specifically manifested in the activation of the so-called coordination committee of NATO states for the control of exports to socialist countries (COCOM).

The offensive peace policy of the USSR and other states of the Warsaw Pact and the consistent enforcement of the principles of peaceful coexistence are yielding positive results. Despite the sharp course of confrontation pursued by the United States, the West European countries have shown interest in continuing the political dialogue and developing economic and other contacts with the socialist countries. All this was also reflected in relations with our Western neighbors--Austria and the FRG.

Despite the unfavorable trends in the FRG's policy, we have expressed our will to continue the political dialogue and the cooperation based on equal rights, with the provision that we attach priority importance to the issues of security. Above all, we can give a positive appraisal of the further development of mutual trade and economic cooperation, as well as the solution of environmental issues. At the same time we have continued our principled criticism of revanchism and militarism. We have developed contacts with the representatives of

forces that are promoting the continuation of the policy of detente, above all with the SPD, the trade unions, and the various components of the peace movement.

We devoted great attention to the overall development of contacts with the Republic of Austria. The visits of top Czechoslovak representatives to Austria were a significant contribution to the development of good neighborly relations. However, the development of normal relations was repeatedly disrupted on the part of reactionary Austrian circles by provocation of hostile anti-Czechoslovak campaigns. Thanks to the prudent, and simultaneously principled, course of the CSSR and the realistic approach of certain Austrian representatives, these relations are being successfully returned to the level of normal, mutually advantageous contacts. This was also affirmed by the negotiations of Comrade G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Austrian President R. Kirchsclaeger toward the end of January 1986 in Bratislava.

Good and stable contacts are being successfully maintained with Finland. The Czechoslovak-Finnish relations are characterized by a positive development in all spheres and by a continuing political dialogue on a high level.

Significant progress has been registered in relations with Greece. The Greek prime minister's visit to the CSSR was a confirmation of bilateral interest in a further expansion of all-round political, economic, and cultural cooperation.

In harmony with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, relations were developed also with other developed capitalist states on the basis of adherence to the principles of mutually advantageous cooperation based on equal rights, and while consistently rejecting discrimination and meddling in the CSSR's internal affairs. A further development of relations was achieved with France, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, and Spain, as well as with Great Britain, Norway, Portugal, and others. Through no fault of our own, relations with the United States of America have not shown any substantial turn.

In harmony with the tasks adopted at the 16th Congress, the Central Committee actively contributed toward consolidating the unity and action ability of all revolutionary and democratic forces of the present. The CPCZ has supported every initiative aimed at deepening the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers movement; in the past period it maintained rich contacts with the majority of fraternal parties both in Europe, and on other continents. It took an active part in international conference and meetings.

The CPCZ delegations took part in the overwhelming majority of congresses of the fraternal parties. There were exchanges of information, study delegations, and lecturers, and with a number of parties there was an exchange of party delegations at the highest level.

Our party is granting moral support--and in a number of instances also material assistance--to the fraternal parties in their political activity, also by training cadres at Czechoslovak schools and the Higher Political Academy. We have helped realize the conferences of communist parties which still operate in the underground. Most parties make use of the opportunities for treatment and creation in the CSSR.

The broadest contact and cooperation are developed by us with the European fraternal parties. Mutual cooperation--which helps consolidate their influence--has strikingly increased in relations with those parties that stand firmly on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In the period under review contacts between the CPCZ and the French Communist Party (PCF) were normalized and relatively activated.

When the new party with a Marxist-Leninist character was founded in Spain, the CPCZ established close relations of cooperation with this party. We are granting it significant assistance, above all in the training of its new party functionaries.

Relations between the CPCZ and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) were of a more-or-less formal nature. In the recent period there has been a certain improvement, and signs of the possibility of their gradual normalization have appeared.

The CPCZ has further activated its contacts with the progressive, democratic, and national liberation parties and movements in the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. A number of interparty agreements and protocols on mutual cooperation were concluded, the contacts have intensified, and the general framework of cooperation was expanded.

Relations with the ruling parties of states with a socialist orientation developed on a priority basis, particularly relations with the parties in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDY), Angola, Nicaragua, and Mozambique, but also with the ruling parties in Syria and Algeria.

At the same time the CPCZ helped create a broad peace front of democratic, progressive, and antiwar forces and, without overlooking the differences in ideology and political stances, it developed relations with the social democratic and socialist parties on the basis of a social effort in the fight for peace and detente.

During the last 2 years the interparty contacts with the SPD were significantly developed. An active dialogue on all levels has proved that broad possibilities exist for a further cooperation between the SPD, SED, and CPCZ was also yielded the proposal to establish a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe.

The CPCZ further developed and concretized its cooperation with the PASOK party in Greece, with which it signed a program of cooperation. We are maintaining intensive contacts with the Belgian Socialist Parties (Flemish) and (Walloon). The CPCZ's relations with the Finnish Social Democratic Party are on a good level. Apart from the contacts mentioned here, the CPCZ maintains contacts with a number of other European socialist parties, and also outside Europe.

At multilateral international negotiations the CSSR actively participated in pushing through the jointly coordinated line of the socialist countries. In doing this we placed the main emphasis on the issues of averting the threat of

a nuclear war, halting the arms race, adopting effective disarmament measures, and above all preventing the militarization of space. For this purpose we made efficient use of the agencies and organizations within the UN system, as well as of other multilateral negotiations, especially the Geneva disarmament conference, the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, and the Stockholm conference.

We actively stood up to the attacks of the United States and other developed capitalist states, aimed at liquidating the progressive elements in the orientation and activity of international organizations and at limiting the possibility of the socialist countries' activity in them. With all its activities in UNESCO, the CSSR has been contributing to the fulfillment of UNESCO's mission; and we have been resolutely rejecting all endeavors of the United States and other capitalist states to change the progressive course of this organization. We adopted a firm stand with regard to attempts to abuse the [word indistinct] against the interests of the socialist states.

At international economic negotiations we voiced principled criticism of the West for discrimination in international economic relations, and opposed the neocolonialist exploitation of the developing countries. Together with these countries we are pushing for the establishment of a new international economic order, based on just and democratic principles.

The tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress in the foreign policy sphere have been accomplished.

The current state of the class struggle in international relations demands that Czechoslovakia's foreign policy contribute yet more actively toward realizing and coordinated peace offensive led by the Soviet Union, and that it do its share to aid the consolidation of the positions of socialism, the isolation of the situation in the world.

The Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva has raised hopes among the broad international public that a favorable turn would take place in the development of international relations. The enforcement of the accords that have been agreed on in practice would undoubtedly contribute toward consolidating peace and security in the world. In this respect we have expressed full support for the Soviet Union, which has adopted a number of significant unilateral measures in the disarmament sphere. Together with all peace forces in the world we welcomed the far-reaching package of Soviet proposals for eliminating nuclear arms by the end of this century, contained in Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January 1986. We see in this package a real possibility for mankind to enter the third millenium without fear for its future.

In view of the fact that in the competition between socialism and capitalism the scientific-technological factor is gaining momentum, our foreign policy must become more active in this respect, too.

In order to strengthen the world revolutionary process, it will be necessary to make an even greater effort to consolidate the unity and action ability and the common course of the international workers and communist movement, especially in fighting the danger of war.

The appraisal that is being submitted by the CPCZ Central Committee testifies that our society is developing on firm and healthy foundations. The results we have achieved in fulfilling the line of the 16th Congress, also throughout the entire period of building developed socialism, provide a dignified framework for the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ.

We can be justly proud of the feat accomplished by our people under the CPCZ's leadership. However, at the same time we appraise the achieved successes soberly and realistically, and without being intoxicated by them. We also recognize the problems and shortcomings, as well as the complicated and demanding nature of the tasks confronting us.

The experience we have gained, the faith in the creative abilities of our people, their devotion to the cause of socialism, the fact that we are a firm link in the socialist community and that we can rely on this force, particularly on the firm friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the Soviet Union, enable us to formulate a bold program for the coming years in the interests of a further all-round prosperity of our socialist fatherland, a happy life for our people in peace, and the consolidation of the positions of socialism, progress, and peace.

/8918

CSO: 2400/260

POLITICS

HUNGARY

NEW PRESS LAW TO AID INFORMATION FLOW

Law Satisfies Helsinki Accords

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Mar 86 p 4

[Berecz: "In Harmony With the Recommendations"]

[Text] It was discussed in the report of the minister and it was also mentioned in the meeting of the cultural committee of the National Assembly that the experts who were preparing the press law this time not only took into account the Hungarian legal system and legal traditions, but also international legal practice. They examined every international document, and even took into account the press laws of the surrounding countries, so that our country should not find itself in basic contradiction with these.

Above everything else, the codifiers had to look into the document pertaining to the International Agreement on Civil and Political Rights. It was just ten years ago that a decree having the binding force of a law made this UN document a part of our legal system. Several points in this agreement deal with the freedom of speech and press, with the dissemination of information, and with questions relating to the right to freedom of expression. It stipulates, in the form of a recommendation, those boundaries which are considered acceptable as the limits placed on information. However, it does not recommend any additional limitations. And what are these limitations? In essence the document forbids that which is also in the press law adopted yesterday, namely publishing efforts which conflict with the order of the state or public morality, as well as crimes committed through the press, as well as several others which are listed in our legal measure. At the same time, the agreement also recommends that the opportunity must be created for everybody to freely express his opinion.

Therefore, our press law does not contain more limitations than the internationally accepted minimum, and it even satisfies the demands expressed in the Helsinki Closing Accords, calling for the free flow of information.

Editor, Party Functionary Speak

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Mar 86 p 4
[Berecz: "Continued Debate On the Proposal"]

[Text] Dr Laszlo Fodor (deputy from the 19th electoral district of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County), chief editor of the NEPSZAVA, pointed out the following: an indispensable condition for the development of conscious political behavior and action is the expansion of knowledge and continued improvement in information functions. The birth of the press law is an important step in this process. There is not a single important task in the building of socialism, which could be accomplished without the creative contributions of deeply committed and highly qualified journalists. In the law under discussion, public and journalistic interest meet on the common ground of service to society. From this point of view, the most important elements are the obligation of the press to provide information, the right of the citizen to be informed, and the responsibilities connected with providing information. The latter, however--just as the draft of the press law emphasizes--is not the affair of journalists alone. The state and economic organizations, as well as the social organizations and groups are also obligated to assist in the accurate and fast conveying of information through their own initiatives, or by providing the press with access to necessary information and facts.

The deputy continued by saying: The work of the press is still occasionally disturbed by the fact that those organs which are charged with informing the public refuse to provide information, which may perhaps mask a disdain for public opinion or a fear of publicity. Sometimes--when a journalist wants to write about problems or even certain decisions--they talk him out of it by saying, "It is not yet timely to talk about the given problem." Nobody should think that something does not exist just because the press does not write about it. It also occurs that certain leaders have two different opinions: one which the journalist can write about and one which is only for the personal information of the journalist.

Just as public information itself, the press law is the affair of the entire society: information, and being well-informed, are becoming more and more important politically. "Our basic interests depend on the openness of our society and increased public awareness," emphasized Fodor. "Openness and accessibility are the crucial elements of our national unity and socialist democracy. Consequently, information is not a favor but a responsibility, applying to the source of news as well as the news-reporter," he emphasized, then proposed a change in one of the paragraphs of the new law, to improve its accuracy, and, speaking in the name of the National Association of Hungarian Newspapermen, he recommended that the press law be ratified.

The Kossuth Prize-winning actor Ferenc Kallai (deputy-at-large) emphasized the importance of creative exchange of views and referred to the law defining the rights and responsibilities of the press as one of the major guarantees of our democracy. The new law will have a great role in preserving the open and clean atmosphere of our society. The press has a great responsibility in this, and in order for them to live up to this mission, newspapermen must look

at the world around them with open eyes; they must chastise the shortcomings and praise the positive achievements. Only this way can the press shape, reflect, evaluate and chronicle public life. One of the basic tasks of art and of the press is also to shape and improve the contemporary image of socialism. This task, however, cannot be accomplished with cynicism or by promoting different ideals, because--to use a fashionable expression--such practice would lead to an identity-crisis, emphasized the deputy.

Subsequently, analyzing issues connected with the freedom of democratic, socialist press, Ferenc Kallai emphasized: the responsibly uttered word, whether it conveys a great creation or a writing in the service of everyday goals, is the guarantee for the healthy spirit of society.

Dr Bertalan Sudi, secretary of the party committee at the Petofi Cooperative in Janoshalom (representing the 12th electoral district of Bacs-Kiskun County), considered it fitting that the explanatory text of the proposed law should assign active participation in revealing phenomena injuring socialist legality, as well as the well-founded criticism of and active opposition to such phenomena among the responsibilities of the press. This is expected of the press by the citizens when, outraged or embittered because of the trifling of the office, the bureaucratic way of handling their affairs, the genuine or perceived injuries to their rights, they besiege the editorial offices with their letters. In most cases the press lives up to these expectations and utilizes publicity in the interest of alleviating the various injuries and complaints of the citizens. However, such efforts are not allowed to succeed in every concrete case according to the interests of society. In some cases, the editorial offices of certain publications could become inconsistent in revealing certain aberrations of public life: they might retard or even "stop" their ambitious colleagues in their investigations of cases that were earlier rightfully aired and criticized on their pages.

Subsequently, Sudi spoke of those reports concerning public matters that arrive in the editorial offices without a signature. He claimed that about half of the reports are unsigned, which reveals a lack of trust. As one reason for this, he mentioned that some of the people who submitted reports in the defense of public or justified private interests have been forced to run the gauntlet or have been placed in a disadvantageous position. Of course, such detrimental actions are usually performed with refined methods, so the apprehension of the perpetrators is scarcely within the realm of possibility. Thus it might be necessary to provide a more accurate description of the rights of those who make reports protecting the public interest.

In closing, speaking on behalf of the educators of his district, he proposed that an independent national periodical publication be established for the purpose of presenting the activity and achievements of school cooperative groups recently formed and now productively working nationwide.

Berecz Praises Law In Parliament

Janos Berecz (representing the 6th electoral district of Szabolcs-Szatmar County) said the following:

"We are preparing for the ratification of an important law: the preliminary text of the law concerning the press shows that we have arrived at another milestone in the democratization of our political system and in the growth of the life of our state. We already have several laws that regulate the most important social, economic and cultural conditions, as well as the basic rights and responsibilities of our citizens. In view of its significance, the press law--after its ratification--will join the ranks of these other laws. The construction of socialist society, the development of socialist democracy, the constant strengthening of communal and national unity demand high quality work from the press. It is our responsibility to use legislative methods, too, in order to provide suitable assistance in this work. We can confidently state that this law is the result of a rich and many-faceted experience derived from the development of our society, and that we are creating a legal provision concerning a public matter that preserves the values and serves the interests of the entire Hungarian society building socialism." These were the remarks Berecz used to introduce his speech.

The Prestige and Responsibility of the Press

"It is attributable in part to the workers of the press that our people have an increasingly valid view of the domestic situation, the place of our country in the world, as well as the possibilities and obstacles for further development. The increase in learnedness and in being politically and economically well informed strengthens consciousness and contributes to recognizing how we can safeguard our achievements and add to our successes during the various periods of development which are unavoidably burdened by contradictions.

The past three decades have offered particularly good examples for the influence and power of the press, including both the printed and electronic news-media. After a temporary hesitation, the news-media became a participant in that great social endeavor that defended and strengthened the authority of the working people, created a socialist Hungarian agriculture which has an international prestige, contributed to the acceptance of the reform measures, and successfully served the flourishing of socialist democracy and the creation of a national consensus. The Hungarian press successfully met, and continues to meet, the test of international comparison.

The principles of our press policies have been proven to be correct, we have derived rich experiences in this area, and now it is time for us to affirm these experiences in legislation. It is commonly known that the overview of our press is defined by the principles of independence, acceptance of responsibility, and the demands raised by public service. Our ideological opponents refer to this situation as self-censorship, in a manner characterizing themselves, because they are only able to think in terms of the bourgeois application of censorship. They would be very happy, therefore, to be able to discover in our system the elements of censorship, which we

discarded long ago. However, their attempts are hopeless. After all, our governing practice is based upon consciousness, the principle of service to the Hungarian people, and the uplifting acceptance of responsibility. The law presented for ratification affirms these principles.

To Shape and Reflect Public Opinion

The democratization of public life could not have grown during the past quarter of a century without a corresponding growth in the prestige of public political consensus, and this process is far from being over. Public opinion represents a political power, and not only because it provides a prognosis concerning the acceptance of political and governmental decisions, but primarily because it has a decisive role in the preparation of said decisions, in the shaping of political, social and economic processes. During the past decades our party, which performs a leading role in the life of our society, has subjected to nationwide public scrutiny its ideas, its worries, and the proposals for solving them. In this manner, prior to each important decision the public is given an opportunity to become informed of our goals, to verify their feasibility, to express their opinions and to make proposals; they make qualitative decisions, and thus participate in decision-making. It is attributable in part to this that, even under circumstances that are becoming more difficult, the workers accept the comprehensive leadership of the party. It is evident, therefore, that the press has an extraordinarily important role both in reflecting and shaping public opinion.

The experience of long years attest to the fact that in our country, too, public opinion is a complicated, multi-variegated social factor, because we live in a society that has numerous different layers. As a result of socialist development, the rapprochement of the various layers has become a lasting process: the class-rooted and class-determined social differences are being eliminated. However, these have been replaced--temporarily or not--by inequalities of different origins and characteristics, those that are derived from the unequal work-conditions, differing incomes and life-styles, and the differences in dwelling and community conditions, to mention only a few examples.

In the making of any decision, it is important to consider that there are varying points of view in our society and every decision will touch the interests of certain social layers and groups. In talking about this, I have arrived at public opinion as the embodiment of public consensus. Public consensus does not mean complete agreement; rather it demands that the decisively larger segment of the populace reach an agreement. On matters of decisive importance, however, it calls for a commonly held point of view. The press has extraordinarily important duties and responsibilities in accurately presenting the many different interests, implementing the acceptance of constructive views that represent consensus, and in preventing the rise of unprincipled support for layer- and group-interests that are unacceptable to the majority. It is difficult to speak of public consensus without a well-informed public opinion. While mass media participates in informing the

public and shaping its views, the voice of the press should not be identified with public opinion. No press organ or individual newsmen can lay claim to, or identify itself or himself, with the political importance of public opinion."

In the following, Janos Berecz cited the introductory lines of the proposed law: "The Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic guarantees the freedom of the press. Every citizen has the right to publish his/her views and creative ideas through the medium of the press, as long as they do not harm the constitutional order of the Hungarian People's Republic."

Freedom of the Press and Our Social Goals

These sentences express the proposition that in our country there is a freedom to express thoughts and opinions. These words embody one of the important objectives in the centuries-long struggles of the Hungarian people, the guaranteeing of the freedom of the press. Freedom of the press simultaneously mirrors and serves the development of society. Anyone having a clear view of the interests of our people cannot fail to express and understand this freedom.

The full development of freedom to express thoughts and opinions calls for the creation and development of economic, social and intellectual-cultural conditions. There is a permanent mutual inter-relationship between the material and spiritual growth of the nation and the more pervasive implementation of civic rights, primarily the rights connected with the expression of thoughts and opinions. This also demonstrates that service to the working man is in the center of our policies, for, after all, people are the source and embodiment of all rights.

The creation of socialist society is only possible under the leadership of the working classes' revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party, but also with the agreement and active support provided by the decisive majority of the people. In other words, socialism can be realized only on the basis of socialist national unity. An indispensable pillar of this principle is the freedom to express opinions, the freedom of the press, which in our country is not only an ideal but a social practice based on principles, laws and on the responsibility of the men practicing it. We are confident that this practice substantially differs from the bourgeois freedom of the press employed, controlled and tolerated by the military-industrial complex, although we know that even that is not impervious to the voice of the progressive press, the mission of newsmen who feel a responsibility for the future of humankind. But we are not splitting hairs, we are not comparing our policies to the bourgeois rights: We are living and, in an increasingly meaningful manner, practicing socialist freedom of the press, which we now desire to affirm in legislative action.

The guiding principles for the XIIIth Congress of our party, concerning which the entire population could form and express their opinions beforehand, contained this resolution: "It is an important condition of our progress that the possibilities contained in the creativity of the workers be more fully utilized, and that we raise the level of our expectations in leadership and execution alike." How could these proposals be realized without the service

of the press? But let us cite further, because that is the only way for the message to become complete: "We need to take a decisive and unequivocal stand against manifestations that are irreconcilable with socialist ideals and our aims."

Freedom of the press did not heretofore include supporting efforts contrary to the interests of society, and it will not provide such opportunities in the future either. In Hungary there is no justification, not even the pretext for freedom of the press, for casting doubts on the constitutional order, the interests of the international community, the achievements of socialism, or basic national, historical or moral values. The proposed law implies the application of suitably strict measures opposing any potential attempts of this nature, stating that the information media cannot infringe on human rights, and specifically cannot be used to justify crimes against humanity, war-mongering, the incitement of hatred toward other peoples, chauvinism, and detrimental discrimination based on ethnic, racial, denominational or sexual differences. Unfortunately, we cannot claim that we have eliminated these phenomena from our society. From time to time, nationalist, chauvinist views deprecating other peoples still crop up. False prophets also appear, who try to divide national unity, kowtow to the flood of bourgeois ideals, and urge our nation to become subservient to such ideals. Since they cannot achieve any success at home, they are becoming more and more desperate in their service of imperialist propaganda organizations, further proving that, behind the loudly proclaimed nationalist and democratic slogans, they represent foreign interests. None of us doubts, I believe, that the proposed law takes a stand against mistaken and harmful interpretations or immature and dangerous behavior patterns precisely in the interest of nurturing and safeguarding the genuine values of freedom of the press and freedom of expression.

Timeliness and Validity

The secretary of the Central Committee continued by saying: the important task of the press is to provide an accurate picture of the political, economic, scientific and cultural life of our country, to promote understanding of the interrelationship between social phenomena and to mobilize the people for social involvement. However, it can only meet this obligation if the state organs and the economic and social organizations and groups provide the material necessary for informing the public.

"The proposed law emphatically declares the obligation to provide information and I do not think it does this needlessly. Recently, in the absence of information necessary for providing an accurate picture, several news items of objectionable content appeared. At the same time, there is no data, and there can be no data concerning the number of articles or radio and television programs which were never born because of the failure to provide information, thereby impoverishing our public life. In all cases it is necessary to recognize the fact that providing information is a political issue and that failure to provide information is a political mistake.

Without information, the right of the citizen to being properly informed--which is also contained in the law--cannot be realized, and without this socialist democracy cannot become complete; expressed in stronger terms, the

public well-being falters and the influence of social activity is weakened. Providing information can only be denied when such an act would infringe upon state, official, or trade secrets, or on the privacy of individuals--and then it is compulsory to withhold information. Anyone refusing to provide information by falsely citing considerations of secrecy is acting against the law and offends political as well public interests. We cannot allow anyone to hide his errors or weaknesses under the guise of "secrets". The importance of the press receiving timely information and not being dilatory in publishing such information has grown to an extraordinary degree.

It is tied to our political interests for public opinion to be properly informed and that it not be impaired, with regard to being provided with information, because of unnecessary delays. We must ensure priority for providing information so that those hostile foreign information organs which are opposed to us cannot even occasionally exploit the advantages with which this would undoubtedly provide them. There is no such important question, either with regard to domestic or international policy, about which it would be necessary to keep quiet or about which it would be justified to provide delayed information. At the same time, we will not create a global sensation out of every small event. Bourgeois propaganda does this for us--in an unscrupulous manner--for the purpose of manipulating public opinion. Naturally, timeliness cannot be opposed to the equally basic requirements of accuracy.

Providing information is a two-sided process. It is important that the state and social organs themselves also initiate discussion in the press concerning issues that affect the public. They must recognize the fact that a mutually shared way of thinking is not only in the interest of our entire society but can also be useful for each and every organization. And we should not make statements only when we can say something positive or something that "sounds good." Honesty and openness promotes confidence, and this can serve the interest of everybody. It is exactly for this reason that I feel it is worthy of notice that the press law stipulates support for the publication of notices and recommendations serving the public interest, as well as legal protection for those supplying information and for those working for the press.

The parliamentary debate on the draft of the press law again places in the center of national interest the question of providing mass information here at home. Those who drafted the law did take this into account: Many important recommendations, which were later incorporated or will be incorporated into the proposed law, were voiced during the course of an extensive and fastidious professional-social discussion. I am convinced that the press law will, in a meaningful way, promote the providing of mass information. But again I consider it important to emphasize the fact that the press law will not only be a law for journalists but for all of those who either directly or indirectly have a role in providing the public with information, and thereby in the developing socialist democracy.

The party and, together with it, the entire society have placed stringent demands on the press. They will judge its work on the basis of how effectively it serves the realization of the socialist goals of our people and how it contributes to the evolution of creative activity on the part of the

masses. Generally the activity of the press deserves recognition, because it accurately reflects our conditions and tasks and, by describing resolutions, effectively helps promote familiarization with and acceptance of party policy, and inspires people to support such policy with their work.

Based on facts and experience, I can say that we have many excellent and respected journalists. Standing at the pinnacle of the profession are those journalists--recognized and respected by the workers--who utilize their pens and their microphones in an erudite, skillful and responsible manner in the service of the present and future of our people and in the national interest. Supporting them are hundreds of young journalists--working and writing with integrity--who understand and live with the demands arising from the uplifting responsibility associated with freedom of the press and from service to our people. We can speak about them with pride. Evidently, the staff and management of the television, radio, and press for the most part perform their work responsibly or strive to do so. Occasionally, however, articles and entertainment programs which damage our social interests and moral standards also appear. This mostly occurs because of lack of political and professional knowledge, superficiality or subjectivism on the part of certain authors or originators, while others are blinded by professional pride, and instead of service to society, they exhibit behavior belittling the working man. It behooves journalists as a group to refuse to be identified with this kind of behavior.

In a Dedicated and Discerning Manner

The realization of our common goals cannot be served by writings and programs which paint everything in dark colors, search only for problems in everything, and regard all initiatives and actions with aversion. I honestly hope that no one assumes that--only a few minutes after I spoke about press freedom and its irreplaceable role--I am taking a stand against well-founded criticism and for the long defunct "propaganda of success." We have no intention of toning down our demand for dedication and discernment. At the same time, only a press which presents reality accurately and argues for our goals in a well-prepared manner can count on our appreciation and support. News media which consistently dispel neutrality, reject views opposed to our socialist principles, promote respect for the working man, exhibit a receptiveness toward new things and a readiness to initiate action, and serve to promote love for the socialist homeland and respect for other peoples and for revolutionary internationalism, will receive support and appreciation from us. All of this must be done not with out-of-date and therefore ineffective and harmful methods, but rather in the spirit of our times, with suitable preparation, a solid world view, and by using an enjoyable and clear Hungarian style.

It is a widely held view that newsmen look for and strive to find sensational news. According to universal beliefs, every journalist hopes that once in his life he will find a mailman who bit a dog, because that would be a real scoop. I hope that we have progressed beyond this. In our country we must look for, discover and depict sensational stories as they are found in the work of the craftsman, thinker, and working man and in the everyday acts of the citizens serving their country. After all, we all share the conviction that everything

valuable is essentially the result of creative human work. In this case, real journalistic behavior should include the vivid depiction of productive work and the creative person, while at the same time eliminating the obstacles in the way of continued development. As Lenin recommended as early as 1918 to the practitioners of the fledgling socialist press: "Get closer to life! Devote more of your attention to the fact that the masses of workers and peasants are indeed building something new in the course of their everyday work."

We have an ample number of tasks, since we are shaping the present of our people and laying the basis for their future. There is no shortage of problems and we must reckon with those, too. Solutions and development can only be founded upon the competence and resoluteness of the nation. We are confident that the proposed law serves this common cause and encourages, helps, and mobilizes our journalists toward that goal. Let them take advantage of this opportunity.

I am convinced that if the press law is passed it will contribute to the development of socialist democracy and will help the press in the fulfillment of its tasks. Every aspect of the proposed law is in accord with the information policy of our party. Based on all of the above, I concur with the law and recommend its passage by the honorable members of the National Assembly.

12588

CSO: 2500/232

POLITICS

HUNGARY

SECURITY MEASURES FOR COMPUTER SYSTEMS HANDLING CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

Budapest MAGYAR KOZLONY in Hungarian No 5, 1981 p 130-136

[Complete text of Decree No 1/1981 (I. 27), "Concerning the Security, Property and Fire-Safety Protection of Computer Systems," issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and signed by the Minister, Dr Istvan Horvath.]

[Text] Based on authorization received from the Council of Ministers and in cooperation with the president of the Central Statistical Office, the interested cabinet ministers and the leaders of organizations with nationwide authority, I hereby decree the following:

General Provisions

Section I

(1) The authority of this decree shall extend to:

(a) all state organs and cooperatives, as well as all social organizations and groups performing state functions (hereinafter: organs), which own or operate a computer or other data processing equipment or perform computer data processing (hereinafter: operate), or request or employ (hereinafter: utilize) the operation of such;

(b) all documents and data (hereinafter: data), or any data carriers, regardless of the processing and preparation method or form of publication, which are being processed in a computer system and stored there, or were created as a result of the processing, and all of those which fall within the scope of the organ stipulated in (a) and are associated with individual rights;

(c) the entire computer application process.

(2) It is understood that this decree shall apply to:

(a) the computer and other data processing equipment (hereinafter: computer equipment), as well as all such equipment and means which are used to produce, process, store, communicate and publish the data stipulated in Paragraph 1, Point (b);

(b) in the computer application process, the operation of computer equipment and all phases of preparation, planning, realization, operation and development involved in the basic and systemic programs, application programs and all of their documentation with respect to orders (contracts), as well as storage and utilization of data carriers.

Section 2

(1) In conjunction with the armed forces and armed units and the data affecting these organs, the minister having jurisdiction, as well as the national commander of the Workers' Militia--in accord with the Minister of Internal Affairs--may establish regulations which vary from those incorporated in this decree.

(2) This decree does not affect joint Decree No 6/1979 (X. 24), issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Justice, pertaining to the supplying of data for the state census or the Central Statistical Office Order No 2/1977 (VII. 30) pertaining to the electronic processing and storage of statistical data.

The Object and Means of Protection

Section 3

(1) In the computer application process and its phases, the objects of protection are:

(a) the data and the carriers of such until they are destroyed and those data intended for publication until they are used;

(b) the rights pertaining to individuals and to property;

(c) computer equipment, their environment, the security of their operation, and their documentation;

(d) the records, programs, and their documentation belonging to the computer equipment;

(e) the utilized security measures, their plans, summary of specifications and procedural regulations.

(2) All of the technical, technological, programming, organizational, and legal measures and means, which ensure the object of protection against the source of danger.

(3) Auxiliary security measures are devices protecting the data classified as secret that increase the severity of protection, or are otherwise special.

The Utilization of Protective Devices

Section 4

(1) Heads of organs participating in the utilization of computer equipment are responsible for the definition of measures and protective devices required in order to establish the protection of computer-related security, and for the creation of conditions for the application of said measures.

(2) Unless conflicting provisions exist, auxiliary security measures that may be required in any stage of utilizing computer equipment, and all rights and responsibilities connected with such measures, shall be established jointly by leaders of organs involved in said activities, and shall be stated in written contracts. This does not include personal responsibilities connected with the protection of secrets.

(3) The application of auxiliary security measures mentioned in Paragraph (2) is the responsibility of the organ in whose area of responsibility they belong. This guideline also applies to budgetary responsibilities connected with the application of said auxiliary measures.

Section 5

(1) In order to have this decree enforced, the Minister responsible for supervising the operating organs involved in the use of computer equipment, or the Minister responsible for the operation of said organs, or the head of the responsible national organ (hereinafter: the supervising Minister) will--in cooperation with the Minister of Internal Affairs and the president of the Central Statistical Office--issue instructions specifically applicable to its own area.

(2) Said instructions will extend to

(a) the operation of computer equipment, in accordance with security requirements, and the general regulations for the protection of data;

(b) the necessity, methods and degree of applying auxiliary measures for the protection of secrets;

(c) the special tasks connected with protection against fire and theft;

(d) the utilization of compulsory security-, signal-, and alarm-equipment;

(e) the security measures connected with the use of tele-data processing and the orderly process of international data-transmittal;

(f) the material conditions and personal responsibilities;

(g) the publication of security measures involved in computer technology.

Section 6

The detailed tasks of protecting computer equipment from security breeches, theft and fire will be determined in a set of protective regulations issued by the head of the operating organ.

The Protection of Data Constituting Secrets

Section 7

(1) Data determined to be a state secret, or rather an official secret, can be processed in a computer system only when auxiliary security measures exist or are carried out. This also pertains to those data which become secret during the processing procedure.

(2) The head of the utilizing organ can give permission--in the absence of any order to the contrary--for the computer processing of data determined to be a state secret. Permission must be given in writing, simultaneously stipulating the conditions for processing.

(3) In order to computer process data determined to be an official secret, the person responsible for determining classification in the utilizing organ can give permission for an unstipulated period of time when the conditions described in Paragraph (1) exist. Permission must be given in writing, simultaneously stipulating the conditions for processing.

Section 8

(1) In the statute pertaining to security in computer science, it is necessary to regulate the entire technological procedure involved in the computer processing of data determined to be a state secret and an official secret. It is necessary to stipulate:

- (a) the rules and means pertaining to recordkeeping;
- (b) data certification methods and how the data is to be distributed;
- (c) the data processing procedure and the method for protecting the data;
- (d) the data storage and transmission system;
- (e) the system for sorting out and destroying data (data carriers) which are no longer needed or are erroneous;
- (f) the right(s) of individual access;
- (g) the rights and obligations regarding control.

(2) The code list pertaining to the coding of documents, and the organizational, as well as--in justified cases--programming and operating documentation must be suitable to the nature of the data.

Section 9

(1) Data determined to be secret and unclassified data can be processed simultaneously on a computer system only with the utilization of secure technical measures incorporated in the operational and data base handling system.

(2) The head of the operating organ is responsible for secure organization and the prevention of unauthorized access when various kinds of programs are run simultaneously.

(3) If during the course of the computer processing and as a result of the summarization and interrelationship of raw (primary) data which do not constitute a secret, these data do become a state secret or official secret or if data of various classification and open data are processed, they must be classified in accordance with their type. As a matter of course, this also pertains to the processing of documentation.

Section 10

(1) The data carrier which bears a state secret or an official secret must be provided with a suitable classification designation in such a way that during the entire processing procedure such designation is identifiable and unmistakable. This procedure must also be utilized for all copied classified data carriers during the course of duplication.

(2) In the interest of ensuring that during the recording and handling of the data carrier the nature of the secret should be unambiguously obvious, it is necessary to indicate on an identically classified routing sheet the necessary facts and other handling procedures needed for identification.

(3) The organ issuing the certification shall indicate the classification designation on the secondary, coded certification transmitted together with the programming documentation.

(4) In the handling and protection of the means, support documentation, and utilized certifications for codification and ciphering of data classified as state secrets, it is necessary to proceed according to specifications established regarding the Procedure for Handling Secrets (hereinafter: PHS).

Section 11

It is also necessary to protect the security of data constituting a secret--in the course of their processing, transmittal, and storage--with logical-mathematical measures incorporated in the operational system and the programming systems or with suitable technical solutions utilized in the equipment (software, or rather hardware data protection).

Section 12

(1) The systems documentation of the computer data processing system which processes and creates classified data must include the regulations and technology for archiving and overwriting [feluliras] the data bank, as well as a description of the program for physical erasure implementing the destruction of the data bank.

(2) In the case of archiving or overwriting [feluliras] it is necessary to proceed according to the instructions contained in the systems documentation.

(3) The physical erasure of data stored on a magnetic data carrier containing a secret is classified as destruction.

(4) In the case of failure or damage to a data carrier containing classified data, the data carrier

--must be erased through utilization of a physical erasure program or

--the involved portion must be physically destroyed.

(5) The utilization of this erasure program must be officially recorded.

(6) The data containing a secret, which is stored on a visually readable data carrier and has become faulty because of faulty operation of a computer device or a computer data processing system, must be stored together with the classified data carriers, and eventually they must be sorted out and destroyed.

Section 13

(1) With regard to individuals participating in data processing, the right to access and the scope of passwords, keys and other devices for ensuring this practice must be defined in writing by line of work and by taking into account the prevailing production-method for processing.

(2) Stipulation of the right to access must also extend to what person(s) and under what conditions he/she is/are authorized access to data classified as a secret.

(3) The designated workers must be acquainted with the security and other regulations, as well as with the extent of the rights of access, their method of implementation and duration. Acknowledgment of this must be incorporated into a written statement, and a record of this must be kept.

(4) A list of stored data constituting a secret, a list of applicable passwords and operative terms, as well as a list of the names of those who may use and have access to these must be handled according to the PHS regulations.

Section 14

(1) It is necessary to follow the PHS stipulations with regard to the storage of data carriers containing state secrets.

(2) Copied data carriers (duplicates) of data containing state secrets, produced out of security considerations, must be stored in another building, also preferably physically remote from the originals, and under secure circumstances.

Section 15

(1) Transportation of data carriers containing secrets must be set up so that no damage occurs during transport and that unauthorized persons cannot gain access to them.

(2) A magnetic data carrier containing secrets must be protected against electromagnetic disturbing influence.

Section 16

(1) Auxiliary security measures must be assured for the protection of state secrets and official secrets during the course of tele-data processing.

(a) State secrets, both domestically and abroad, and official secrets to locations abroad can only be transmitted via telecommunication devices in code:

--setting up a system for coded devices and methods requires the prior permission of the appropriate organ of the Ministry of Internal Affairs;

--the organ operating the computer equipment is obligated to ensure the existence of coded devices and methods and their professional use.

(b) The terminals (data stations) used in processing state secrets--from a security point of view--must be set up and operated according to the security stipulations pertaining to the computer, regardless of their location or operating method.

(c) Unauthorized access to official secrets under tele-data processing circumstances shall be prevented by the use of identifying devices and code lists, by the insertion of confusing symbols, and by the utilization of extra-strict security measures.

(d) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the operator is obligated to provide for the safeguarding of the identification devices and means, as well as that of the terminal.

(2) In the case of international data transfer:

(a) with regard to state or official secrets, permission stipulated in Section 7 of government decree no 14/1971 (IV. 15) is necessary, and with regard to other data, permission of the head of the utilizing organ is required;

(b) with regard to data transfer, the secretary's office at the Ministry of Internal Affairs must be notified--in the case of a state or official secret, the same office must be notified in advance.

Section 17

(1) With regard to the setting up and operation of computer equipment regularly dealing with the processing of important state secrets:

(a) it is necessary to prevent data which contains secrets from getting out of the place, via electromagnetic beams or cables, from where it is input;

(b) it is necessary to avoid the presence of large capacity electromagnetic fields.

(2) It is necessary to regularly check the presence of electromagnetic signals emitted by disturbing external and some computer components, as well as the various cables connected to the input station.

(3) Computer centers, and their computer equipment designated by the responsible minister must be protected to the degree determined by individual determination;

(a) equipment which transmits the data and is sensitive to electromagnetic fields must be located in a place provided with shielding from high-frequency;

(b) in order to avoid disturbing external environmental influences it is necessary to utilize insulation from sound and vibration;

(c) in the interest of preventing the escape of data via electronic control, necessary screening or shielding must be utilized;

(d) it is necessary to ensure the protection of data containing secrets from escaping visually or acoustically.

Section 18

For the protection of state and official secrets processed in computer systems, it is necessary to utilize the orders issued in the supplement to the Ministry of Internal Affairs decree no 3/1971 (IX. 23) and entitled "Procedural Regulations Pertaining to the Protection of a State Secret or an Official Secret."

Property and Fire-Safety Protection

Section 19

(1) With regard to the general property and fire protection of computer systems:

(a) the specifications of the National Construction Statute and

(b) the National Fire Protection Statute, as well as

(c) the Technical Standards--MI No 02102--established by the Headquarters of the National Fire Department under the Ministry of Internal Affairs pertaining to the fire protection of computer centers are in effect.

(2) In each case, state secrets, which are determined by the minister charged with supervision to be of great value, far-reaching, or especially important, or computer centers designated to regularly process state secrets, or their computer equipment shall be granted increased protection--according to their value and importance--from harmful external environmental influences:

(a) in order to be able to assess potential danger in time, suitable warning devices must be used (fire-, smoke-, forcible entry-, water-, burglary-, temperature-, and humidity-indicators);

--It is necessary to provide for connection of the danger warning devices into an alarm system. It is necessary to strive for the protection of lines which transmit the signal, and for the utilization of signal-transmitting measures which offer the best protection.

--The installation into an alarm system of warning devices signalling forcible entry must be coordinated in advance with the responsible police organ.

(b) in the interest of organizing protection, stipulation must be made for the order of

--approach and access,

--ingress and egress,

--staying on the premises, and of

--protection and alarm.

Section 20

(1) In order to minimize the damages caused by a natural disaster, as well as in the interest of quick restoration--in the case of the computer center stipulated in Section 19, Paragraph (2)--a disaster plan must be prepared as a part of the regulations for relocation or computer security.

(2) The following must be stipulated in the disaster plan:

- what is to be done after the occurrence of an emergency incident;
- rescue and restoration duties;
- backup equipment necessary to ensure continuous operation.

Protection of Individual Rights

Section 21

(1) Computerized records, processing, and the data which are created in the process pertaining to natural persons, with the exception of those which were intended to be public and in addition if the natural person cannot be inferred from this, must be handled, according to the application of this decree, as official secrets, if they are not classified as state secrets.

(2) A computerized record or treatment, or the preparation or reporting of data about natural persons who have a working relationship with the organ or are in any other legal work relationship can only be ordered in conjunction with the appropriate function of the organ and only with the permission of the head of the organ.

(3) Computerized records or treatment, and the preparation or reporting of data pertaining to natural persons and not included in Paragraph 2 can only be ordered on the basis of a law, a decree having the binding force of a law, and a decree and resolution issued by the Council of Ministers, with the permission of the minister charged with supervision of the utilizing organ. The permission must contain the purpose for the use of the data and the scope of authority of those authorized to use it.

Protection of Other Data

Section 22

This decree must be applied for the protection of all other data not classified as a state secret or an official secret--included here also are plant secrets--if bringing said data to the attention of an unauthorized person can result in some disadvantageous consequences for a natural person or legal entity.

Section 23

The procedure pertaining to the protection of data stipulated in Section 22 and the means for protecting said data shall be stipulated according to the requirements for secure operation.

Concluding Provisions

Section 24

- (1) An individual suitable to the operating and, in justified cases, to the supervising organ (hereinafter: data-protection manager) shall be entrusted with consistently and professionally implementing this decree.
- (2) The head of the organ shall entrust the data-protection manager with:
 - (a) supplying professional supervision in the data processing procedure, as well as in the organization of computer investments and new data processing;
 - (b) providing a check on compliance with protective regulations and on initiation of necessary measures;
 - (c) supplying supervision of work relating to the protection of secrets.
- (3) The rights and responsibilities of the data-protection manager must be laid down in the instructions stipulated in Section 5.

Section 25

- (1) The supervising organ shall provide a check on enforcement of that contained in this decree.
- (2) The operating, or rather utilizing organ shall provide for the processing of data classified, in the computer application procedure, as state secrets only by politically and morally trustworthy individuals.

Section 26

The Central Statistical Office:

- (a) shall assist in the enforcement of this decree--in concert with the Ministry of Internal Affairs--through the issuance of (professional) guiding principles for data processing;
- (b) shall ensure the opportunity for acquisition of knowledge pertaining to the protection of computerized data according to uniform principles and interpretation.

Section 27

(1) This decree shall take effect on 1 July 1981.

(2) By taking into consideration Section 7, Paragraphs (1) and (2), the minister providing supervision may permit a delay--in accord with the material and technological conditions--in the enforcement of that contained in Section 16, Paragraph (1), Point (a), in Section 17, as well as in Section 19, Paragraph (2), Point (a).

13201

CSO: 2500/227

POLITICS

HUNGARY

POLITICAL COMMENTARY EXPRESSED IN CARTOONS

Budapest LUDAS MATYI in Hungarian 5 Mar 86 p 16

[Cartoons]

Accepting Employment Abroad



I'll be teaching Marxism at a university abroad.
In 3 years I'll have enough for a car and a
house.



What's going on over here? Now even our
socialist partners are outraged by the quality!

/6091

CSO: 2500/262

POLITICS

POLAND

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SESSIONS

Konin PZPR-ZSL Joint Session

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Mar 86 p 5

[Text] On 17 March, a plenary session of the Konin provincial PZPR and ZSL committees was held. This meeting was dedicated to assessment of the realization of the resolutions of joint sessions as well as those of the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee.

The last two years have confirmed the high position taken by the agriculture of Konin Province. In terms of its production, the highest level reached in the 10 years since this province was established, Konin was ranked the ninth most agriculturally-productive province in the country last year. In terms of its agricultural production conditions, Konin Province is ranked 43rd in Poland.

The basis for intensifying plant cultivation is regulation of water ratios and this is a problem that remains at the center of attention of the PZPR and ZSL. Every fourth village and farm has water irrigation. However, there are still 300 communities containing about 13,000 farms that are feeling lasting or at least periodic water shortages. The level of water amelioration is far from meeting current needs.

In Konin Province, 9.4 percent of the arable land is used by socialized agriculture while the remaining 90.6 percent is cultivated by private farms. The average farm size is about 6.52 hectares. The second requirement for increasing agricultural production is a reduction in the amount of field splitting through integration and exchange of lands.

It was pointed out that one of the main provisions of the joint session's resolution, the doubling of fertilizer production, has still not been realized. Konin Province uses 15 kilograms of fertilizer per hectare less any other province in Poland. The amount of liming has also dropped. At the same time, however, the supply of plant protection agents has improved more and

there has also been noticeable progress in the supply of agricultural equipment and spare parts. There is a shortage of construction materials.

Agricultural services are critically important to an increase in production but the slowness, poor quality and high prices for these services are criticized everywhere.

In Konin Province, reclamation and recultivation of coal-mined lands is especially important. At the present time, the Konin KWB [expansion unknown] is working on 8000 hectares of land. In accordance with a resolution by the provincial people's council, mines can only receive as much land for new investments as they turn over to agriculture.

It was said that the resolutions of the latest PZPR and ZSL congresses as well as the 11th Plenum have not lost their relevance but have found a place for themselves in the agricultural planning for 1986-1990. The province's agricultural production by 1990 should reach a value 14.4 percent higher than last year.

Stefan Zawodzinski, director of the PZPR Central Committee's Agriculture Department, took part in the discussions.

Radom Focus on Agriculture

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Mieczyslaw Kaca: "Radom: Possibilities of Agriculture"]

[Text] (Own information) "This plenum has taken the role of monitoring and summarizing while still defining the most important tasks for the coming years," stated Bogdan Misztal, secretary of the Radom Provincial PZPR Committee in his introductory report to the Executive Board of the Radom Provincial PZPR Committee and the Presidium of the Radom Provincial ZSL Committee.

The following representatives of the central government took part in the plenary sessions of the provincial party committee in Radom: Zofia Grzyb, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Zbigniew Michalek, Central Committee secretary and Kazimierz Olesiak, secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

This province has made visible progress in its agriculture. The per-hectare production of four basic grains has increased over that of 2-3 years ago while last year, the socialized farms that work barely four percent of the arable surface here achieved the most profitable results (state agricultural farms -- 36.2 quintals and the agricultural producer cooperatives -- 28.4 quintals). The amount of swine in the province at this time increased by almost 30 percent, sheep by 21 percent and livestock by 1.5 percent.

During the more than two hours of discussion, positive changes were noted in the province's rural areas but at the same time, the participants were warned against too much optimism.

Kazimierz Olesiak, secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee, also took part in the discussion.

Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, responded to some of the problems brought up during discussion. He pointed out that we must objectively consider the situation if we are to fulfill the jointly-adopted program of agricultural and agronomic development. The facts show that agriculture still has great unused potential. If the farmers of all regions in Poland were to match the results achieved in Leszno province with its most favorable soil conditions, feeding the nation would pose no problems. Radom Province also has great possibilities.

Sieradz Plenum on Youth

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Jan A. Kraszewski: "Sieradz: the Present and Future of the Young Generation"]

[Text] (Own information) It was worth attending this meeting because one of its participants was Grzegorz Wasinski, a fifth-class student at the Sieradz Automotive Technical School and one of many youth invited to speak before the provincial committee.

His appearance was interesting not only because he spoke about many of the real problems facing students and middle schools but above all because he was the only student invited that did not read from a prepared text but spoke freely, openly and concisely.

In reference to Grzegorz's appearance, the plenum chairman, First Secretary of the Sieradz provincial PZPR Committee Janusz Urbaniak said that "those present should draw the deepest conclusions from his speech..." while Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon diligently wrote down the student's very accurate observations.

Referring to the extensive discussions held during the recent consultations on the future of schools, Grzegorz Wasinski concentrated mainly on the teaching program. He warned against schools that become "enterprises" executing a plan dictated by this program and called for teaching institutions open to the needs and interests of youth.

For now, contemporary middle schools lack any clear program and proper textbooks. Overcrowded classrooms do not contribute to a high level of teaching nor do the one thing that most alarmed the speaker, the too-low qualifications of teachers unable to interest their students in the subjects being taught. A poor level of awareness among teachers is also a problem. In

the opinion of youth, this is what has caused the loss of teacher authority. There are only individual examples of teachers that provide a real example for their students to follow.

"Schools do not keep pace with life," said Grzegorz. "The appearance of order is kept by carrying coats-of-arms at every meeting while the problem of patriotic upbringing is handled by a 15-minute appeal on the latest occasion..."

"Can youth do nothing for itself?" asks the future automotive technician. "I propose that the profits made by the student workshops in vocational and technical schools be turned over to the National School Assistance Fund".

So much is written here about one speech because it touched upon so many basic and sensitive problems.

There was controversy over the structure of education. Jan Lisiecki, first secretary of the primary party organization in the Office of the Superintendent of Education and Upbringing expressed alarm at the growth in the number of students in vocational schools (64 percent) which contradicts the assumptions of the long-range educational program that planned for a continuous growth in the number of students finishing general-education schools. The speaker justified his alarm by saying that the attainment of a vocation is not equivalent to completion of an educational program or full preparation for active participation in public and cultural life.

Grzegorz Wasinski rejoined, suggesting that the study time for certain specializations be shortened to provide more for practical vocational instruction. This is required by the needs of our economy and not everyone has to become an engineer.

In this regard, the directors of provincial youth organizations have made a miserable showing because the majority of them have limited themselves to worn-out slogans, obvious issues and diplomatic gestures to the provincial party committee.

A critical tone dominated this plenum. The state of the province's educational, sport and recreational resources in the cities and rural areas was highly criticized too. This problem was addressed in a report to the executive board which was read by Provincial Committee Secretary Klemens Jozefowicz.

It turned out that out of 327 primary schools, only 154 are realizing a full program of 8 classes. 102 of these schools have had to teach different grades within the same room and 120 recently-hired teachers lack complete teacher training. Very many schools, especially in the rural areas, are found in barracks or rented quarters unsuitable for teaching. These bad conditions are responsible for the unequal start for youth as well as many social illnesses and acquired bad attitudes. In the opinion of the representative of education, this has led to the loss of very many talents that are so needed by our country.

Others said that the problem of ideological education work among youth cannot be solved in a campaign. It is only a permeable system in which the family, schools, places of employment, work, the community, party, youth organizations and educational and cultural institutions interact that can produce the desired results. This might be a synthesis of the Sieradz discussions of the present and future of the young generation and the country and of the ideas that were brought together within the provincial committee's resolution.

Education Issues Raised in Wloclawek

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Marek Badtke: "Wloclawek: Awakening the Passion for Creative Thinking"]

[Text] (Own information) The main themes of yesterday's (19 March) plenum of the Wloclawek Provincial PZPR Committee were the present situation in education and discussion of a program for action by the provincial party organization to realize the resolution of the 24th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

The best programs and didactic aids will not provide successes in education if there are no good teachers available. The discussion emphasized that the pedagogical cadre has a decisive role in educating youth. At the same time, Wloclawek Province also has a serious problem in its employment of inexperienced teachers without any professional training. Over the last 5 years, 2800 teachers have taken work in this province and nearly half of them had received no specialized training.

Much concern at the plenum was expressed over activity to create a really effective educational front. Comrade Danuta Sieminska said: "Such action must be very consistent. This requires the involvement not only of party organizations but also that of youth organizations, the Society for Popularization of Knowledge, the Society for Promotion of Popular Culture and other educational public organizations.

The task of educational establishments is to correct gaps in thinking and popularize a scientific outlook on the world.

The resolution adopted at the conclusion of the plenum accentuated this need. The resolution accepted certain principles for a program to realize the resolution of the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum as well as directions for actions to be taken by the provincial government and party organizations until 1990 to strengthen education in the province.

The plenum was chaired by the first secretary of the Wloclawek Provincial PZPR Committee, Krystian Luczak.

Zamosc Plenum on Personnel Policy

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Marian Zacharczuk: "Zamosc: Cadre Policy in the Region"]

[Text] (Own information) The theme for the 19 March plenary meeting of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Zamosc was "Improvement of cadre policy as an important factor in progress in socialist construction".

The director of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Cadre Policy, Wladyslaw Honkisz, participated in this meeting under the chairmanship of Marian Wysocki, the provincial committee's first secretary.

Out of all persons employed in the state-owned economy in Zamosc Province at the end of last year, 7470 were highly educated and 30 percent of these carry out management functions. 205 persons held management positions requiring the approval of party instances and organizations. As many as 1570 and therefore most of these positions are controlled by the primary party instances and factory committees while the remainder are politically controlled by the primary party organizations.

There are many positive signs that cadres are being put to their proper use in the province. The most important of these signs is the fact that within Zamosc Province, the number of persons with higher educations is continuously growing. However, there are also many negative signs such as a serious disproportion in the distribution of these cadres in certain cities and communities.

During discussion at the plenum, many speakers devoted much time to the cadre situation in education. "A cadre survey in the province's schools has revealed still many other shortcomings in this area," said Jozef Skupien of Susec. "Teachers cannot be proverbial schoolmasters because their task is to educate young people and this is something that many people often forget. We must create good living and working conditions for young teachers, especially in rural areas. However, we must also requires that teachers have the sort of attitude that will raise our children to be good Poles, socially and politically involved in the nation's affairs," said Stanislaw Becal of Old Zamosc.

The Zamosc party organization adopted a resolution outlining how party instances and organizations are to work to improve the PZPR's cadre policy in Zamosc Province.

'Moral Renewal' Viewed in Przemysl

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Ryszard Zatorski: "Przemysl: Seeking Roads to Moral Renewal"]

[Text] (Own information) On 20 March, the plenary session of the provincial PZPR committee in Przemysl considered how it can effectively unite efforts to liquidate social plagues and improve discipline, public order and respect for law.

The meeting was conducted by the first secretary of the provincial PZPR committee, Zenon Czech, and was also attended by Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla, Director of the Central Committee Foreign Department Ernst Kucza, General Prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Zyta and Chief Inspector of the Office of Council of Ministers Edward Drzazga.

The discussion condemned phenomena such as alcoholism and drug addiction and also considered bureaucratic treatment of people by offices, parasitism of people who refuse to work, sanitary neglect, dirty conditions in cities, etc.

It was pointed out that everything is "returning to normal" where controllers leave factories after conducting inspections. Attention was drawn to the weakness of inspections within factories and the effectiveness of the work done by the IRCh [expansion unknown] was accentuated.

Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla pointed out the close relationship that the moral health of society and effectively overcoming all forms of social evil has with the stabilization of life in Poland. For that reason, the party places such great importance on the establishment of socialist moral principles, the problems of professional ethics, respect for one's own work and that of others and action to counter any signs of social pathology.

Lublin on Party Activity in Factories

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] The statement that the working class is the motive force for socialist changes and that the party represents the interests of the working class is the briefest possible synthesis of the discussion that took place during the plenary meeting of the Lublin Provincial PZPR Committee, the provincial Party Control Commission and the Provincial Review Commission on 20 March in Lublin.

The meeting was devoted to the party's activity within the worker community and was attended by a group of worker representatives, both partisan and nonpartisan, from the region's factories and businesses and representatives from higher schools and factory schools.

The plenum was preceded by meetings of the province's party aktiv in 10 different industrial factories. Direct conversations at places of work made it possible to become better informed about working conditions, worker participation in company management, how party work is being conducted and the most important problems for workers and their party organizations.

The plenum stressed the fact that it wants to continuously increase worker influence over what takes place within the party and over political, economic and public life. It stressed the role of party organizations and management personnel in creating conditions under which workers have a real influence over all areas of life.

12261

CSO: 2600/357

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PLZEN GETS NEW TV TRANSMITTER

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] With the participation of Vlastimil Chalupa, the Czechoslovak minister of communications, the new Plzen City television transmitter was inaugurated on Monday. The 200-watt transmitter, which is produced by the Polish firm of Zarat, is to replace the existing 80-watt transmitter, will substantially improve the quality of transmission, and expand the transmission of the central program of Soviet television in the area surrounding the kraj city and its nearest environs.

The erection and assembly of the significant radio communications project was concluded 9 months ahead of schedule. This accomplishment was the result of decisions made by the combined socialist pledge which was delivered in honor of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ by interested workers, including those from the okres construction enterprise "Plzen-North," from the Radio Communications Administration in Prague, and from the Regional Administration of Radio Communications for Western Bohemia.

Residents of Plzen can, thus, receive a bright variety of Soviet entertainment, educational, and cultural programs on 27 channels. Plzen itself is one of eight cities in Czechoslovakia where communications experts have been successful in expanding the services offered to citizens over and above the framework of tasks spelled out in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

5911

CSO: 2400/248

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INCREASE IN FOREIGN TRAVEL NOTED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Almost 8.5 million Czechoslovak nationals traveled abroad last year, which is 17 percent more than the previous year. During the course of the entire Seventh Five-Year Plan every citizen of Czechoslovakia, on average, traveled abroad twice a year. Even if a considerable portion of this travel included excursions, the average sojourn last year increased to 7.8 days.

Expanded services were provided by travel agencies, but also by the Recreational Administration of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, by the Association of Cooperative Farmers, and by other organizations which organized mass foreign excursions. Interest is rising in topical trips and sojourns involving active rest. During summer, the primary places visited were USSR seaside summer resorts, seaside resorts in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Romania, as well as recreational centers in Hungary and in the GDR.

Interest in finding out about our country also rose. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan 12 to 17 million people per year came to Czechoslovakia, 90 percent of them were tourists from socialist states. During the last 2 years, more visitors from nonsocialist countries arrived--last year they amounted to 1,323,000 tourists.

Domestic travel is also expanding, as is appreciation of the beauties of our country. Satisfaction of our and foreign tourists depends primarily upon the level of services offered. The number of beds in some facilities has increased, more vacationers are being cared for by enterprise mountain chalets and housing facilities. The recreation facilities offered by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement have expanded by more than 20 percent.

Difficulties and shortcomings do exist still. They include, for example, inadequate hygiene at some locations and facilities, inappropriate conduct on the part of restaurant and hotel personnel, and the extent and quality of transportation.

5911

CSO: 2400/248

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ARTICLE COMPLAINS OF LACK OF SMOKING PROHIBITIONS

Prague HALO SOBOTA in Czech 5 Apr 86 p 1

[Article: "And Your Opinion?"]

[Excerpt] In my opinion, the way smoking has spread among young people is worthy of consideration. And why not? After all, smokers have precedence everywhere. All restaurants, coffeehouses, wine bars actually primarily serve the users of nicotine. Wherever smoking is prohibited, even special smoking areas are designated for them. The physicians are thinking of various health programs in order to help those who have already been smoking for more than 20 years. Why does somebody not defend nonsmokers? Much has been done in this area: Smoking is prohibited on board trains, in train stations, and in buses. But what does it matter if a person rides to work in a nonsmoking compartment only to be confronted for 8 hours daily at work in a smoked-up environment because perhaps a single smoker cannot hold out without his cigarettes?

Much paper has already been written on regarding the harm done to nonsmokers by a smoked-up environment. All for naught. One thing would be sufficient: to clearly proclaim that a smoked-up work site is considered to be a defective work site. Of course, we will probably never see the day this will come about.

[Signed] Jaroslava Rysova, Plzen

We do not understand why Czechoslovakia lags behind such countries as Norway, Bulgaria, Japan, and others in health prevention. In Czechoslovakia, health workers and patients in hospitals and spas continue to smoke, teachers and young people directly in schools continue to smoke, pregnant women smoke, smoking is spreading among children. In care of smokers we go so far that cigarettes, as the only "foodstuff," can be purchased at any time of day or night in large selection. A nonsmoker virtually has no chance to go to a dance without being forced to remain in a smoked-up environment. He has no opportunity to sit in a coffeehouse--he encounters cigarette smoke everywhere. How is this for those who suffer some kind of illness (allergy, eye infection, asthma, etc.)? In recent times, a few nonsmoking coffeehouses have appeared here and there, in some restaurants smoking is prohibited during the noon meal, but these are only weak sproutings. The costs of treating smokers are in the millions for our society. Would it not be more purposeful to expend financial means primarily to prevent smoking? We ask ourselves: What

specifically is being done for nonsmokers? We would be interested in seeing what measures are being prepared at the Ministry of Health, or possibly by the government.

[Signed] Zdenka Holasova and Jarmila Horesovska, Prague

5911

CSO: 2400/248

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Aug. 21 1986

IL